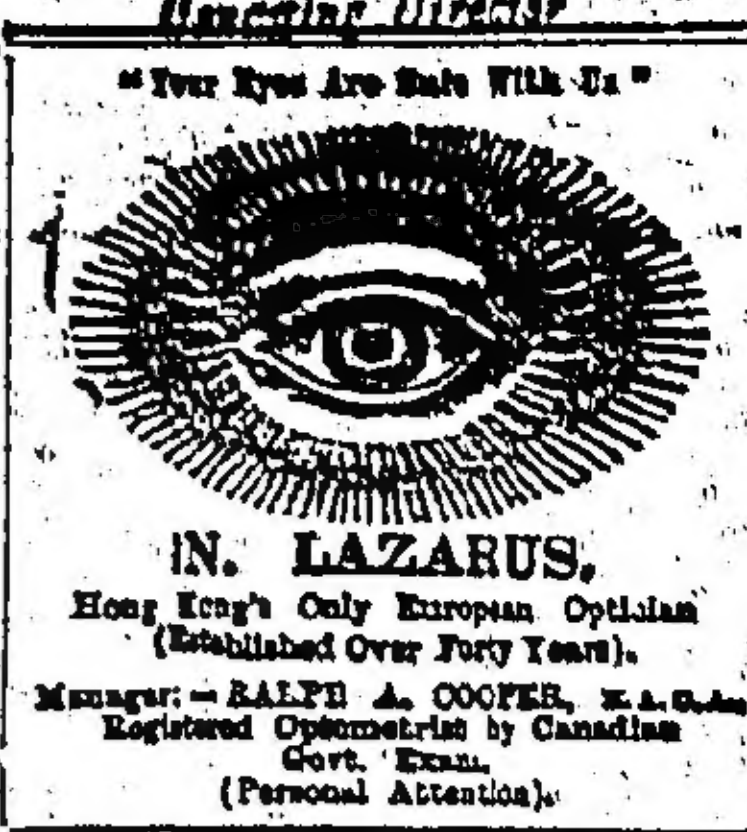


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HONG KONG, TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1929.

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AUSTRALIA'S GROWING LEGISLATIVE CRISIS.

TRADE UNIONS AND INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

DECLINING COAL EXPORTS AND MINERS' DEMANDS.

A SPLIT IN THE PARLIAMENTARY LABOUR RANKS LIKELY.

According to recent messages received from Australia, all is not completely well in the Dominion. Following the announcement of a dispute in the building trade, there is reason to believe that further trouble is brooding in the coal industry, and the growing industrial unrest in Australia has now reached such a pass that legislation may be needed in the near future to cope with the situation.

An apparently well-informed correspondent of the *Times* says that Australia appears to have reached a crisis in its industrial legislation. The unions are now definitely refusing to accept awards by arbitration which they think conflict with existing customs or with standards that have formerly held good.

Direct Challenges.

Violation of awards has been by no means unusual in the past, but it has now become an industrial policy. The timber workers' dispute and the crisis in the coal industry in particular are tests of this attitude. The timber workers' strike was a direct challenge to an award given by Judge Lukin in the Arbitration Court.

The reductions in wage were, from the point of view of the unions, considerable in some cases but slight over the whole of the industry, and they probably would have been slighter in actual operation, as employers do not like to reduce wages immediately against men who are in regular employment.

However, the men struck, and practically the whole organization of Labour stood behind them.

In the coal industry the circumstances are different, and the problem more serious. Australia's export trade in coal has for years been declining, and the Commonwealth has lost markets in the East and in South America. At one time the Government of South Australia actually imported coal from England at 7s. a ton cheaper than it could be obtained from New South Wales.

An Uncompromising Attitude.

In this case the men took up an uncompromising attitude. Mr. Bruce proposed that there should be a bounty on all coal exported from any State, that the employers should reduce their prices by 1s. a ton, and that the employees should make concessions in wages equal to about 1s. a ton. The proposal, so far as it affected the employees, was rejected firmly.

A conference has since been held in Canberra, and the employers have been compelled to close many of their most important mines.

It is clear that the door has been closed against all negotiation or legal process, which contemplates the reduction of wages. The men say simply that they have reached a point in their advancement from which they will march forward but never step back. Their defiance of the award received something like official sanction from Mr. E. J. Holloway, secretary to the Melbourne Trades Hall Council, who is generally an exponent of what is regarded as the more constitutional side of Labour politics.

Support for the Unions.

In a speech in the early days of the strike Mr. Holloway was as uncompromising as the men, and supported the unions in their demand that traditional privileges should not be allowed to go by the board. The declaration was accompanied by inflammatory words, and the Federal Crown Law authorities instituted a prosecution against him for inciting men to remain on strike.

Mr. Holloway made no defence except to reiterate in Court the views which he had expressed in his speech. He said that resistance had a moral basis, and that the moral element in such matters overrode the statute law. There was no conscious demagoguery about Mr. Holloway's statements, and the party as a whole endorses the view that he has taken.

The intensity of the battle on the coalfields and in the timber industry has had its effect in Canberra, where the "constitutional" members of the Labour Party sit in Parliament. A great majority of the Labour Party in Parliament would be willing to continue the regular agitation for reform and to avoid on all occasions anything that had the appearance of rebellion.

Labour Views.

On the other hand, there is a fairly large section of Labour supporters outside who regard this procedure on the part of their representatives in Parliament as something that arises from the sweet content of people in pleasant surroundings and remunerative posts.

The new members who have come in at the last election carry a little of that atmosphere with them; they are the rough metal which has not yet been subjected to the smoothing processes of Parliamentary amenities. The caucus met with rough newcomers still unpolished in it. It is not known what takes place in the secret councils of that body, but it is safe to say that there were divisions between the constitutional and the less constitutional members

of the party. As a result Mr. Scullin, the Labour leader, was compelled to launch an attack upon the Bruce Ministry. His motion was a compromise between the two elements, but without its verbiage it meant substantially that the Parliamentary party in substance stood behind the principles that Mr. Holloway has enunciated.

Commenting upon the coal crisis, the *Sydney Morning Herald* says that against the wishes of fully 90 per cent. of the miners, the union leaders succeeded in enforcing this disastrous policy in the northern and western districts. No matter how broken the time worked this mad policy is strictly enforced. In many cases the "darg" is attained by the men after only four or five hours' work, and they have to "knock off" for the day, and of course, the production of coal ceases, and with it the operation of all branches of the mine soon ends—excepting the wages of all off-hand labour.

These have to be paid for a full day's work, although in many cases little more than half a day's work is performed. The effect on the mines' cost sheets may be readily imagined. It was the policy of peace that prevented the managers from defeating this "darg" madness at its inception, when it could have been easily quashed. If the industry is to be rehabilitated the absolute abolition of the "darg" is a first essential.

Failure of Arbitration.

Again, as a result of the support of the Federal Government during the war, greatly increased profits to the owners were followed by greatly increased salaries and privileges to the staff, as well as the appointment of an increased number of staff officers. Of course, some of this was rendered necessary by the vast increase in statistical and clerical work brought about by the requirements of almost continual contests in the arbitration courts, both of which, with much advantage, might be discontinued. Contrary to expectation, arbitration in its many forms has not brought peace to the industry. The number of contentious matters fought have been greatly increased and magnified, while the costs both of the process and of the subsequent awards have been enormous.

The relationship between employer and employee is very strained, and was brought about by the bitter contests in the arbitration tribunals. Many of the disputes of recent years had their birth and development in this way, and strikes have been considerably increased. In a measure the management of the mine was removed to the Arbitration Court, with very bad results.

(Continued on Page 2.)

Diary of Coming Events.

To-day.
(May 21.)
Sale of Crown Land, New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1234, P.W.D. Office, 3 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "The Port of Missing Girls."
World Theatre: "The Awful Truth."
Star Theatre: "The Awful Truth."
Star Theatre: "Ramshackle House."
English Comedy Co.: "Diversion."
Star Theatre, 8.15 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.
Europe Mails:—Inward: London via Straits (Tydeus); Europe via Negapatam (Medon). Outward: Europe via Marseilles (d'Artagnan), 1.30 p.m.
Wednesday.
(May 22.)
H.K. Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd.: 5th ordinary yearly meeting, St. George's Building, 12.15 p.m.
H.K. Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd.: Extraordinary general meeting, St. George's Building, 12.30 p.m.

Victoria Recreation Club, Annual general meeting, V.R.C., 6 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "The Port of Missing Girls."
World Theatre: "The Awful Truth" (at 5.15 and 9.30) other houses, Chinese picture "The Girl General."
Star Theatre: "Ramshackle House."
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.
Thursday.
(May 23.)
Queen's College: Boxing Tournament, 10.30 a.m.
Canton Insurance Office Limited: 48th Ordinary general meeting, Jardine, Matheson's Board Room, noon.
Wah Yan College: Prize giving, 5.15 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "When a Man Loves."
World Theatre: "Body and Soul" (at 5.15 and 9.30) other houses, Chinese picture "The Girl General."
Star Theatre: "Another Scandal."
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.

Star Theatre: "Another Scandal."
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.
Friday.
(May 24.)
Empire Day.
Christian Fellowship Meeting: Helena May Institute, 10.30 a.m.
Union Insurance Co. of Canton, Ltd.: 50th Ordinary yearly meeting, Union Building, 11 a.m.
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.: 60th Ordinary yearly meeting, Union Building, 11.15 a.m.
British Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.: 30rd Ordinary yearly meeting, Union Building, 11.30 a.m.
Queen's Theatre: "When a Man Loves."
World Theatre: "Body and Soul" (at 5.15 and 9.30) other houses, Chinese picture "The Girl General."
Star Theatre: "Another Scandal."
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.

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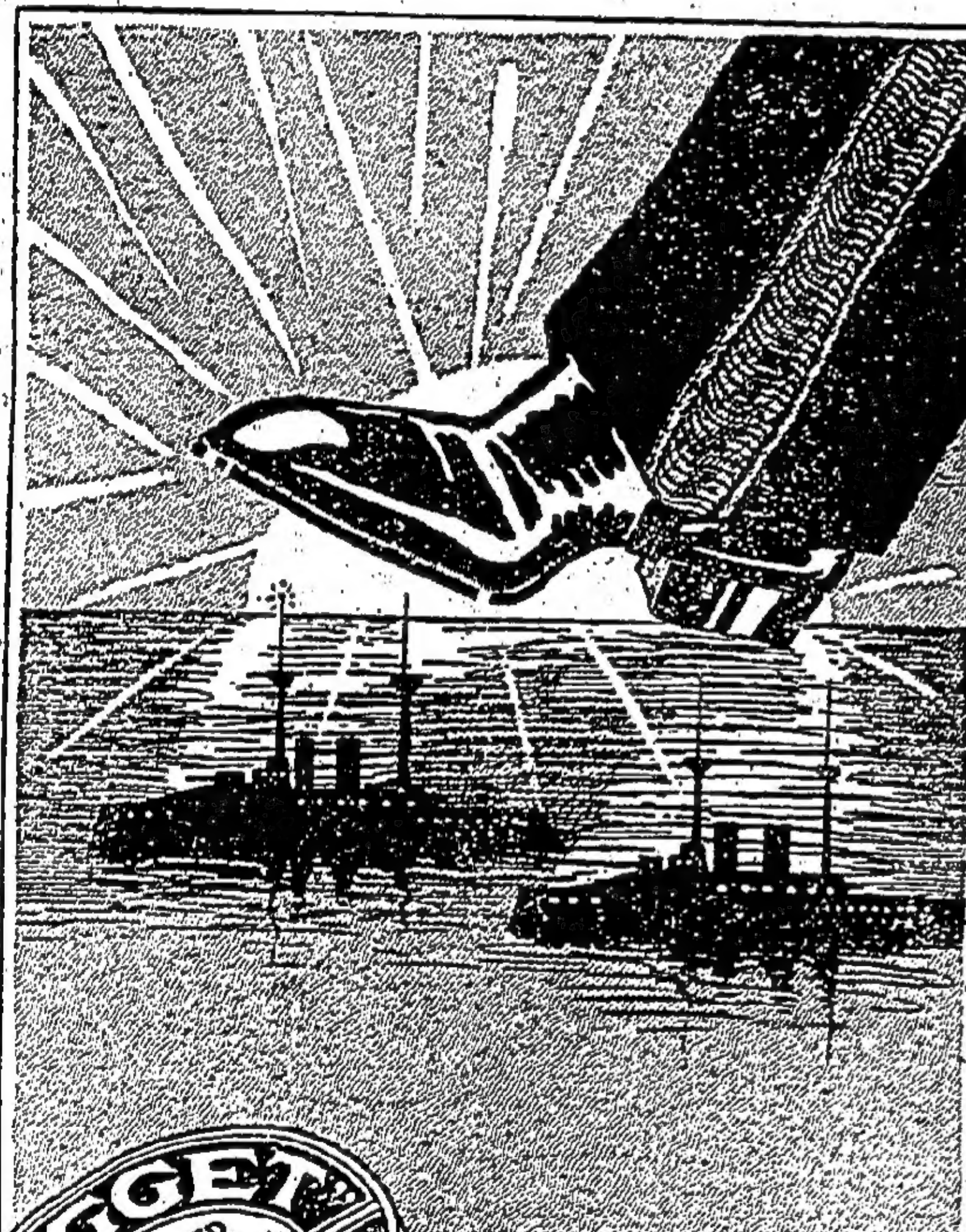
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and then send a Chit to 11, Ice House Street, ordering the *Weekly Press* to be sent to you for Three, Six, or Twelve Months—or longer! Enclose Notes or Cheque for \$3.75, \$7.50, or \$15, and

WE WILL DO THE REST.

AUSTRALIA'S GROWING LEGISLATIVE CRISIS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

The Spoon-Feeding Evil.

If the industry is to be rehabilitated, indeed, if it is to be saved, prompt and drastic action must be taken, and such action must not be on the lines of Governmental "spoon-feeding" and patchwork as in the past. Every month witnesses the change-over from coal to oil. Coal at 50 per cent. over pre-war prices is cheaper than imported oil, therefore the change-over will only be arrested by the reduction in cost of the coal at the point of consumption.

A new element has come into industrial relations. The view of more studious economists is generally that which was put forward by the Economic Commission from Great Britain. Australia is borrowing too freely and living too extravagantly, and the costs of production are in a general way too high. Unemployment has become serious, and it is likely to be acute during the winter months in the capital cities. Unemployment and all the distress that follows it are attributable to the legislative shifts and the unions' demands for the improvement of the workers' conditions. Large bodies of men have grown up from childhood with no knowledge of any system under which their wages have been regulated, except that of legal award. The economic factor is entirely unknown to them; they have never experienced the unpleasantness of being suddenly thrown out of employment because enterprises have failed.

In a new country there is progress all along the line, and if a man loses his job in one place he quickly finds it in another. But Australia has now developed enough to have a general economic situation of her own, whose primary requirement is reduction in the cost of production. The wage-earners will not accept that situation, and the law cannot enforce it. If the employers attempt to bring about the necessary reduction, they will meet with dogged resistance. It is probable that some process will be evolved which will avoid the necessity of frontal attacks. At present, however, each side seems to be determined, at whatever cost, to get its own way.

TWO GIRLS IN A ROAD TRAGEDY.

FALLING LAMP STANDARD KILLS A DOCTOR.

The remarkable tragedy of a doctor who was killed by a lamp standard, part of which fell when a motor-car came into collision with it, was the subject of an inquest at Fulham on Dr. Edward Wallace Hamilton, aged sixty-five, of Carlton Road, Butey, who had surgeries at Wandsworth Bridge Road and Fulham Road.

Sidney Bond, a concrete leveller of Sandilands Road, Fulham, said that he saw an omnibus coming towards him, and coming up from behind was a private car travelling in the middle of the road.

Crash Into Standard.
The motor-car took a right in-line, glanced off the outside rear wheel of the omnibus, and then crashed into the lamp standard," he said. "The standard fell on the bonnet of the car. There was a smashing of glass, and then I noticed a man lying face downwards on the pavement."

Miss Honor Margaret Bennett, a hairdresser's assistant, of West Kensington, who was a passenger in the car, said that she and Miss Price, who was injured, and the driver of the car, had been for a drive in Surrey.

The Coroner: Had you known the driver long?—I met him only that evening.

Driver's Evidence.
Was he quite sober?—He had only stopped for one drink at Ox-shoot.

The driver of the omnibus, Edward George Driwell, Laycock Mansions, Highbury, estimated the speed of the car at between twenty-five and thirty miles an hour.

A police constable said that he spoke to the driver of the car. He smelt of drink, but he was not drunk.

The driver of the motor-car, Gordon Ernest Barnett, a motor mechanic of Richmond Avenue, Wimbledon, said that he had been driving cars for seven years.

"When I was within ten yards of the omnibus," he said, "I saw something on the near side, so I swerved slightly to the right. It was either a bicycle or a car with out rear lights. My front offside wheel came in contact with some part of the rear of the omnibus and knocked the steering wheel out of my hand. That is all I can remember."

The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," and exonerated Barnett from blame.

THEATRE-BUILDING IN LONDON.

SEVEN NEW HOUSES.

In London at the present time there is a boom in building theatres such as has probably never been experienced before. Throughout the West End there are in process of building no fewer than seven new theatres. Three of these are grouped together near Cambridge Circus.

The "Soho," for which Mr. E. A. Stone is architect, is going up on a site in Greek-street; Mr. Bertie Meyer's new house has been planned by Messrs. Wimpey, Simpson, and Guthrie on ground at Seven Dials; a third, the "Phoenix," is rising from the ashes of an old factory nearby.

The architect for this last play-house—which, from the singular lack of publicity heralding its coming, has been called the "mystery" theatre—is Mr. Bertie Crewe, an architect who was associated in the design of the "Piccadilly."

"Bijou" Type.

Yet another house is well on the road to completion in Tottenham Court-road, the "Dominion," planned by Messrs. W. and T. R. Milburn, the Sunderland architects.

So much for the north side of Piccadilly. To the south, there are three new playhouses in preparation. The erection of the first, Mr. Jack Buchanan's theatre, designed by Mr. Andrew Mather, will commence as soon as its site in Leicester-square is cleared. The other two are of the "bijou" type, and hold each 500 persons only. Mr. E. A. Stone has prepared plans for the "Whitehall," in Charing Cross, on the site now occupied by the historic "Old Shippe" inn; the other, the "Duchess's," is nearing completion in Catherine-street, Aldwych.

The most interesting fact about these proposed new playhouses is that they are all removed from the recognised amusement centre of Piccadilly. There are definite reasons which account for this. Enormous ground values render the acquisition of 'leading sites' well-nigh impossible in view of the very doubtful advantages that accrue from them. The traffic problem is a very acute one for the theatre owner.

The increased competition of the cinema, and of the many outlying theatres, is one which must largely be met by facility of approach to the theatre. Many theatre-goers from the suburbs would visit West-End houses more willingly if they could do so by car.

Exit the Pit.

Again, the practice of advertising a play has grown to such an enormous extent that the need for a prominent central site is no longer of primary consideration. Most playgoers have their minds definitely made up as to the play they wish to see. The proportion which stroll casually into the nearest place is definitely very small. The theatre-building owner to-day, therefore, looks for his site in a West-End area a little off the recognised "busy" streets.

A disturbing factor of these new theatres is the absence in most cases of the pit. It is not noticeable that in those London theatres which have adopted this policy on building or reconstruction there has been any decrease in price, notwithstanding the fact that the space formerly occupied by the pit is now given over to the stalls—at stalls prices. This would seem a poor policy in view of the competition of the cinema—an industry which has, just at present, received a filip, tremendous though possibly only temporary, from the advent of the "talking" picture.

Great Britain has made the biggest strides forward in cinema building during the last three years of all the European countries. London especially is well served.

There is a temporary check to cinema building in the West End, but promoters have turned their attention to establishing a ring of palatial houses, seating from 2,000-4,000 persons, in the more important suburbs. No fewer than three large capacity cinemas are planned for Hammermith alone, and Richmond is to have two more added to its present number.

The curious fact emerges that in populous districts one cinema very often benefits from the proximity of its neighbour, the probability of obtaining a seat in one or the other without delay inducing an increased attendance, the more especially in bad weather.

WOMAN'S CLAIM TO A THRONE.

ACTION BY SOLICITOR "CHANCELLOR."

PAYMENT TO A "SPY."

Claims to the throne of Greece by the elderly Princess Paleologue, of Charlottesville Road, West Kensington, were referred to in the High Court when the princess was sued by Mr. George Stanley Brighton, a solicitor, of Iverna-court, Kensington, who claimed £278 as the balance of cash due to him on a long series of transactions carried out on her behalf.

The case was heard by Mr. E. W. Hansell, K.C., the Official Referee.

The princess, whose full names are Marie Eratie Eugenie Orades Laurentia Vincenza Nicols Antonia Wickham pleaded that Mr. Brighton, who was her trustee under the will of her mother, had not rendered her any account, and that he owed her £4,345. This was denied by Mr. Brighton.

Mr. Gilbert Beyfus, for Mr. Brighton, said that the princess claimed to be descended from Constantine the Great, and had some claim to the throne of Greece.

Kennel Claim.

Mr. Brighton really acted as her banker, and in her claims to the throne of Greece the princess always called him her "chancellor."

Mr. Beyfus, referring to a claim by Mr. Brighton in connection with running some kennels in Dorsetshire for the breeding of Alantians, said that this was an enterprise entered into at the princess' request with her grandson, Lieut.-Commander C. Dalrymple-Hay.

Mr. Brighton gave evidence, and, questioned by Mr. Barnard Faraday, for the princess, concerning the payment of £80 to a person named Vedova in 1923, said that Vedova was a Greek spy employed by the princess. Mr. Brighton said that he entirely disapproved of the payment and told the princess so.

Mr. Brighton was asked to explain a remuneration of £1,200 received by him for services to the princess. He said that he used to spend a great deal of time in connection with her claims to the throne of Greece.

Mr. Faraday: Was this £1,200 the only attempt you made to get money out of her?—I never made any attempt to get money out of her.

Words Denied.

The princess arrived in court later and gave evidence.

Mr. Beyfus asked: Did you write to Mr. Brighton and describe your daughter, son-in-law (Colonel Dalrymple-Hay), and grandson as the "unholy trinity"?—No, I did not.

The letter was shown to the princess and Mr. Beyfus read from it the following sentence: "My son-in-law is simply driving me doty; in fact, the whole of the unholy trinity. I cannot fight them; they are making me ill."

The princess said that she wrote the letter, but denied that the words "unholy trinity" were in her writing.

Mr. Beyfus: Did you appeal to Mr. Brighton for protection from your son-in-law and grandson?—I may have done so as they were trying to interfere in my affairs.

She denied that her bedroom was ever turned into a place for dogs.

Mr. Beyfus: Why have you made charges of most disgraceful fraud against Mr. Brighton without a title of evidence to support them?—I have asked him over and over again for accounts, and he never gave me any.

The Official Referee: You have made these charges without a title of evidence.

£200 Invested.

Lieut.-Commander Christopher Montague Vernon Francis Dalrymple Hay said that the kennels might have paid if Mr. Brighton had fulfilled his obligations.

Mr. Beyfus: Since you entered into partnership with the young woman who signs herself "Neg," have you induced her to put three hundred pounds into the concern?—I did not induce her to do so. She put two hundred pounds into it.

The Official Referee: And has that also gone?—Yes.

Mr. Beyfus: Were you discussing being engaged to "Neg"?—No.

There is a letter from her which says: "So we are engaged. Yours, Neg"—That does not necessarily mean engaged to be married.

You answered an advertisement in *Our Dogs*, which said: "A partnership desired with a view to matrimony"—and you were a married man at the time?—Yes.

Mr. Beyfus: Have you pawned things all over England during the last few years?—No.

The Official Referee: I think we have had enough from this witness. The hearing was adjourned.

OLD-TIME TRAFFIC "COP."

WHEN THE MOTOR-CAR WAS AN INFANT.

SCANT ENCOURAGEMENT FOR PIONEERS.

The early efforts of automotive pioneers received scant encouragement from the public Press. When Henry Ford organised his automobile company in June, 1903, with a paid-in capital of only \$25,000, most of the daily papers of the time ignored the undertaking entirely. Some 20 years later the \$25,000 had grown to assets exceeding \$300,000,000.

When Detroit capitalists brought the Packard factory from Warren, Ohio, to Detroit, brief notice was taken in the public prints of the fact that several acres of land had been purchased for the purpose, but the land purchase was emphasized rather than the fact that an automobile factory was to be erected.

Extravagance.

Instead of encouraging the industry in its infancy, what editorial and news column comment appeared generally was rather a warning against "buying the good nature of the public too much."

"The demand for a speed of 15 miles an hour is too extravagant," said an editorial in one Detroit paper in 1903. It was about this time that the Paris-Madrid race, that brought with it so many fatalities to drivers and others, was held.

"Automobile racing," said one editorial writer, "is a dangerous fad, calculated to fascinate the sports element of society." Then, seemingly in thankful vein the paper continued:

"In the United States the roads are utterly unfit for a sustained speed of 45 miles an hour. Chauffeurs, if they keep within the bounds of reason, will be allowed considerable latitude in the matter of speed, but if they abuse the good nature of the public too much they will provoke the passage of restrictive legislation and be held down to an uninteresting rate of speed."

Legitimate Purpose.

In another editorial of the same period appeared this comment:

"The automobile, like the bicycle, is a useful vehicle with a legitimate purpose. It is a substitute for horse-propelled vehicles on the common highway, and therefore it is subject to the ordinary rules of the highway. Thousands allowed themselves to be carried away by the new found pleasure of wheeling."

The Traffic Cop.

"Public authority was compelled to appoint special police to look after scooters to prevent them from breaking the necks of their fellow citizens in their frenzied rushes along the highway. The bicycle has ceased to be a racing toy, but the automobile is a more dangerous successor."

"The speedometer registers 25 miles an hour and I'll have to take your names." It was an early 1903 traffic cop on a bicycle—not a motor-cycle, but an ordinary bicycle. He had overtaken four prominent Detroiters of the time who had opened wide the throttle of a steam automobile just placed on the market. Almost spent, the traffic officer had won out in the chase when the motorists encountered some poor pavement.

"Paving blocks stood up like telegraph poles," said one of the speeders, "and the machine pitched and lurched like a small boat in a storm."

It was a front page story!

"CREATING BIGAMISTS" IN CANADA.

EFFECTS OF A LEGAL DECISION.

The recent decision of the Montreal Court that a Canadian subject married in Canada who secures a divorce in the United States Courts, remarries in the United States, and then returns to Canada to live is guilty of bigamy raises a serious question for hundreds of married couples in Canada who secured divorces and remarried in similar circumstances.

The Montreal decision confirms previous decisions, and is in accordance with the decisions rendered by the Senate Divorce Committee, but prosecutions for bigamy have been very rare.

Speaking with reference to this situation in the Senate recently, Senator Robertson declared that twice as many divorces to residents in the province of Ontario had been granted in Detroit as by the Canadian Parliament in recent years, and during 1928 248 Canadian divorces had been secured in Detroit.

He added that the majority of those who had secured divorces in Michigan remarried in the United States, returned to Canada, and lived in wedlock, which was illegal according to Canadian law.



And Have a Clear Skin

Gently anoint the affected part with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water and continue bathing for some minutes. Pimples, eczemas, rashes, itchings and irritations are quickly relieved and healed by this treatment. Cuticura Talcum is fragrant and refreshing, an ideal toilet powder.

Sample each Soap, Ointment and Talcum free upon request. From Dr. J. C. F. & Co., Ltd., 10, P. O. Box 550, Shanghai. Sold Throughout the World.



Will It Turn To ECZEMA?

Never neglect any skin trouble! Prompt attention to that pimply rash, sore spot or irritation may prevent an attack of fiery eczema or other serious disfigurement.

Zam-Buk is the unrivalled skin-cure. This famous herbal balm kills harmful germs, soothes pain, allays itching and inflammation, heals sores and eruptions like nothing else can.

If your skin is out-of-condition be sure and try Zam-Buk. It will soon remove pimples and other impurities.

ITCH CURED.—"Wanted is S. India I contracted 'Dhobie' itch," writes Mr. S. H. Ravindra, of Southwick, Eng. "My skin was terribly raw, irritated and inflamed. When supplied with and ordinary salve failed, Zam-Buk killed the disease and cleared my skin in fourteen days."

Zam-Buk



THERE'S A LONG LONG TRAIL of Bugs, Fleas, Flies, Beetles, Mosquitoes, etc., all killed by KEATING'S.

HORSE TURNS SOMERSAULT.

MAJOR'S BRILLIANT CAREER CUT SHORT.

During a point-to-point race at Morpeth, Major William Fortescue Armstrong, D.S.O., M.C., of the Royal Artillery, Newcastle, was badly injured when his horse Jumbo turned a complete somersault.

Major Armstrong was found to have fractured several ribs and ruptured a lung, and he died later in a private hospital. The accident, which cut short a brilliant military career, was described at the inquest by Capt. John Rouse Phillips, who was riding behind Major Armstrong in the race.

He explained that after the first three jumps they came to a point in a grass field where it was necessary to take a sharp left-hand turn round the white flag. Without warning, Major Armstrong's horse fell on its head and turned a complete somersault.

The rider left the saddle when the animal was vertical. Capt. Phillips thought that the horse had fallen on the major.

A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

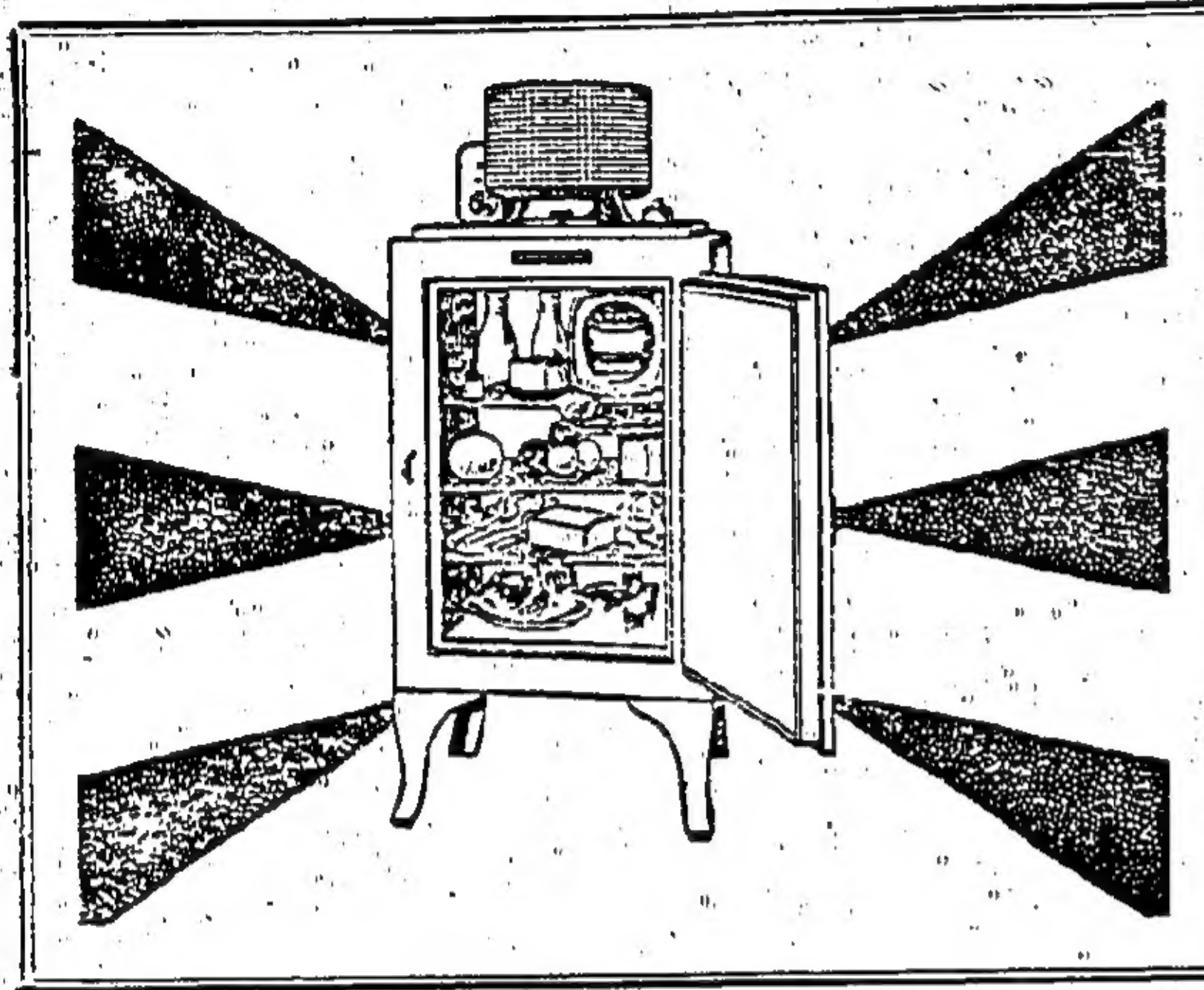
The body of a middle-aged man was found by children among some bushes at Conydale, Welwyn Garden City. The man had a gunshot wound in his head and had apparently been dead about a fortnight.

A FLAMING ROMANCE OF OLDEN FRANCE!

WARNER BROS. present
JOHN BARRYMORE
 in "WHEN A MAN LOVES"
 with Dolores Costello
 Directed by ALAN CROSLAND
 WARNER BROS. PRODUCTION

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 on every red packet.

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SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

A CRISIS IN SWIMMING.

The dearth of distance swimmers in England has been referred to by the Amateur Swimming Association to the five governing districts, with a request that they shall use every means possible to get their affiliated clubs to promote races at distances from half a mile onwards to arouse interest amongst the present-day youth. Many reasons are given for the decline, some authorities declaring that too much attention is paid to water polo. But, whatever the cause, it is a sorry fact that our best figures for the mile are nearly three minutes outside the world's record, and that our fastest mile time has remained on the books for almost twenty years.

In the past the North of England has produced many fine distance swimmers, and the achievement of Joey Nuttall, of Stalybridge (amateur champion in 1887), when he defeated the American McCusker in the cold waters of Hollingworth Lake in 1893, was a memorable event in the history of swimming. Other distance swimming stalwarts from the North were J. H. Tyers (Manchester), David Billington (Bacup), J. G. Hatfield (Middleton), Henry Taylor (Chadderton), and T. S. Battersby, formerly of Wigan, who made the present A.S.A. mile record in 1900. We have not just as good material to-day, there are infinitely expert coaches, and probably more expert coaches. But all this is of little avail when the will to make the effort is absent. However, a serious attempt is being made to remedy the state of affairs, and all clubs in the northern countries have been urged to do all in their power to encourage a higher standard and give a strong lead to the rest of the country in a special effort to recover the lost laurels.

"TENNIS KNEE" VICTIMS.

The Countess of Birkenhead, Mrs. Runciman, and Mr. Edward Higgs, the Davis Cup player, are all victims of "tennis knee," the result of a tendon giving way under the strain of a keen contest.

Lady Birkenhead is under treatment in a nursing home, following a mishap to her knee while playing tennis at Charlton. Mrs. Runciman is on the road to recovery.

Mr. Higgs had to give up his place in the British team touring the world during an important match at Melbourne. He had to return to England with water on the knee, and he said that he doubted whether he would be able to play this season.

FOOTBALL OR BULL-FIGHTING.

There has been of late an acute controversy, originating, as it seems, in the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, upon the morality of certain forms of sport, "blood-sports," as they are called, and especially of stag-hunting, writes Bishop Welldon, in a London paper. "That such sports may be justifiable, although they admittedly involve animal suffering, is a position maintained by many humane persons. It is probable, however, that cruel sports, if they are prevalent to-day, like other sports still more cruel which have died out in Great Britain, will slowly but surely come to be condemned by public opinion. But all true sportsmen will welcome the intelligence sent by a correspondent in Madrid on April 1 that 'bicycle and horse races and football drew more spectators than bull-fighting this Easter.'"

"About the growing popularity of bicycling and horse-racing in Spain I can claim no special knowledge. But the frequency of the goal posts erected outside the cities and towns, not only of Spain but of Spanish South America, is an unmistakable witness to the interest of the people in football, and chiefly, I think, in Association football. It cannot fail to inspire a feeling of thankfulness in all humanitarian spirits. Football, which is the most democratic of all games, will have won no nobler triumph than if it exercises, in the end, a more powerfully attractive influence upon the chivalrous Spanish nation than even the bull-fight itself."

PROMISING YOUNG LANCASTRIANS.

The success of three young members of the Salford Harriers was one of the notable features of the opening of the northern athletic season at Liverpool. The historic four miles' handicap, won in the past forty years by many well-known athletes, was taken this time by probably the youngest runner ever to be successful in the race. The winner, Ronald P. Keay, the Salford Harriers five miles junior club champion, is only two months over 17 years of age. W. Niel Patterson, who won the long jump handicap, is 18 years of age, and he and Keay were schoolmates at Barrow. Patterson arrived at the sports when his event had begun, and after a hard preparation he cleared over 20 feet at his first effort. Clifford Whitehead, who completed the trio of successes by winning the 220 yards handicap, will be 19 next month. Last year he showed promising all-round form from a sprint to the half-mile. At the Bolton

THE HEADING QUESTION.

The Prime Minister's advice on how to play football, given to a crowd after a match at Malvern, Worcestershire, has been endorsed by leading figures in the game. These agreed with Mr. Baldwin's words that if you want to be good at football you have to play from the time you are a child, and that it is essential to practice shooting at every conceivable angle, shooting quickly and gathering the ball quickly. Mr. Baldwin added that the feet would beat the head every time, but leading footballers would not agree with this.

"Mr. Baldwin obviously knows what he is talking about," said "Jock" Rutherford, the former England and Arsenal forward. "All our best footballers started playing at an early age. That is because if a footballer is going to be good he naturally takes to kicking a ball about when he is young. I started kicking tin cans about when I was a youngster. My son, who is now with the Arsenal, was taught to kick a ball about at an early age too. I quite agree with Mr. Baldwin that the practice that the youngsters need is shooting from all angles and gathering the ball quickly. It is a pity he did not mention how the new off-side rule has spoiled the game. In my opinion it has deteriorated the standard of football considerably. I cannot agree with Mr. Baldwin, however, when he says that the feet can always beat the head; that depends where the ball is. If it is dropping, then the man who heads the ball will obviously beat the player who waits for it to reach the ground to hit his foot on it."

JEANSI HEROES WIN.

Cawnpore presented a record gathering at Green Park to witness the final of the Northern India Hockey Tournament, as a result of which Jeansi Heroes lifted the challenge cup for the second time. The Cawnpore Rangers were defeated by 4 goals to 1. The game began in ideal weather. Up and down play for some time followed and both goals were visited. As the interval approached the Heroes became anxious and their attacks became more and more dangerous. The team crossed over with the score one all.

The game acquired a faster pace in the second period.

Secondary School sports he won the championship with seven victories. There should be further successes in store for each of these young Lancashire athletes. It may be that championships await them; there are more unlikely candidates.

THE WOMAN'S CORNER.

THE SO HAPPY NURSERY.



Before having the nursery redecorated I approached my small son. "How would you like your nursery decorated, John?" I inquired. "Please, mummy, I want a 'Happy Nursery,' so that whenever I go in it I shall feel happy at once."

The ceiling was first washed a pale blue, to let John think he has always blue sky overhead, even when it is raining hard outside.

Happy Aspect.

I decided on a mahogany colour, that could stand plenty of knocking about, for the paint-work. John is not the only occupant of the nursery. There are dogs and cats, too, and not infrequently other little boys!

The pale primrose-coloured wallpaper of the blotting-paper type looked very nice when hung, but the room began to take a "happy" aspect when tall lupins and hollyhocks appeared on the walls.

Coloured Parrot.

Varying in height and colour, these glorious flowers seemed to be growing out of the mahogany wainscoting all round the room, the tallest reaching nearly half-way up the wall.

"It will easier for me to measure myself," observed philosophical John. "Much better than all those pencil-marks, and I never could find the right one for the right day!"

I thought so, too, inwardly hoping that the nursery would thus not need redecorating for a long time. We next started refurbishing. A dark brown linoleum to match the paint, and also to throw up at the colour in the lupins and hollyhocks, was laid.

(Continued on next Column.)

HOUSEHOLD SOAP TO RESCUE.

Soap has a place in every kitchen, and can be used in many different ways, apart from the sphere of washing.

A little soap rubbed on hot irons will ensure their smoothness and easy running.

Added to clear starch, a tiny piece of soap will give a fine gloss and prevent irons from sticking. If the washing copper is rubbed over with soap while still hot it will not rust, and the soap will make suds for next wash-day.

In damp weather, mirrors and windows get misty. Smear a little soap over them, and polish off with a soft duster. They will remain clear on the dampest day.

Soap is a useful addition to the motorist's tool-box, for it will seal a leak in the petrol-tank until it can be properly repaired.

A ladder in silk stockings can be stopped by the prompt application of a little soap. The fabric stiffens as the soap dries, and the stitch cannot run any further.

The electric light, in the centre of the room, was adorned with a coloured parrot with a very long tail.

I had already prepared the pretty pale mauve voile curtains, with their hollyhocks and stars of crocheted silver thread, and had applied these motifs on, carefully cutting away the material at the back. This left an uninterrupted way for the real moonlight to shine through.

Like the Lupin.

An unpolished mahogany table was moved into the room, and six plain wooden chairs, each painted a different colour to match the other colours: a mauve, a blue one like the ceiling, a pale primrose, a green, a red, and a rich dark blue one like John's pet lupin.

John sat down on each chair in turn, switched on the light, pulled the curtains together to see the moon and stars shining, and measured himself against each lupin and hollyhock. Looking longingly up at the tallest hollyhock, he said, "I suppose I shall be a great big man when I am as tall as that one."

IN SANDWICHES.



New ideas for sandwich fillings are always welcomed both by the busy housewife and the hostess in search of novelties for her bridge and cocktail parties.

Here are a few suggestions from "Five Hundred Sandwiches," an entertaining little book compiled by Florence A. Cowles, published by Chatto and Windus.

Cheese and Chestnut.

Drain and chop fine a small bottle of chestnuts (preserved marrons). Work a package of cream cheese to a paste, adding half saltspoon salt, the chestnuts and a little heavy cream, no butter. Spread on unbuttered bread.

Crust Butter.

Put the crusts from sandwiches through the food chopper as soon as trimmed. Mix with salad dressing and creamed butter and spread between other slices of bread, thereby avoiding waste. Any desired seasoning may be added.

Cut white bread in small, thin rounds and spread with creamed butter mixed with horse-radish. On this spread a layer of cream cheese, moistened to spreading consistency with a little cream. In the centre of the cheese lay a piece of pimento the size of a six-pence. From this radiate like flower petals five slices of black olives.

St. Patrick's.

Cut thin slices of bread spread with creamed butter and seasoned split-pea pulp. Cut thin slices of cheese the same size as the bread, stamp out a shamrock from the centre with a cutter and apply the cheese on top of the bread and pea pulp.

(Continued on next Column.)

A THROBBING, HUMAN DRAMA!

WHY DID SHE LEAVE?
 WHERE DID SHE GO?
 WHO IS TO BLAME?



See The
SPORT of MISSING GIRLS

A sensational story
 of the perils and
 pitfalls of the modern
 flapper superbly told
 by a brilliant cast of
 players headed by

BARBARA BEDFORD
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9.15-THE ENGLISH COMEDY CO.-9.15

JEWELLED BACK-BONES NOW.

A new fashion in wearing jewellery has made its appearance in London. Its ardent followers wear pendants and diamond or paste buckles at the back of the frock, instead of down the front. Actually it is the logical sequence to the 1929 fashions, the designers of which are elaborating the backs of the evening dresses as much as they can and making the corsages as simple as possible. Two ultra-smart people have been seen here wearing their backbones jewelled so to speak. In one case a large diamond buckle held the décolletage together. In the other a diamond pendant, dangled down the spine. The principal objection to this fashion, which seems to have occurred only to the practical masculine mind, is that it will be a boon and a blessing to the jewel thief.

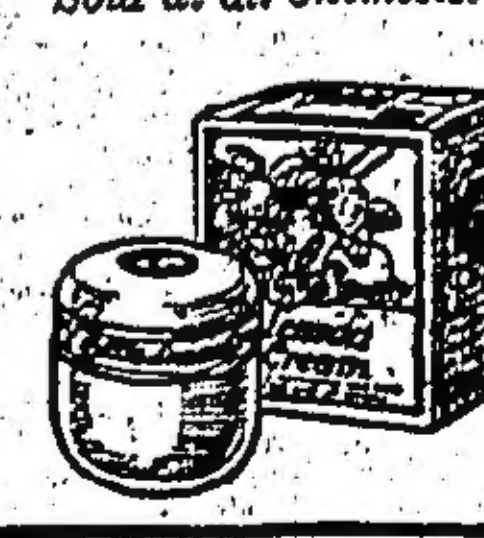
Bridge.

Cut thin slices of white bread the length and breadth of playing cards, or slightly larger. Spread the bottom slices of half of them with pimento butter or a mixture of cream, cheese and pimento or cream cheese and currant jelly—anything to give a red colour. Spread the bottom slices of the other half with a mixture of chopped ripe olives, nuts and just enough mayonnaise to bind. Cover with top slices of bread. With small diamond and heart cutters stamp pieces out of the red-filled sandwiches to imitate aces, twos and threes of diamonds. With club and spade cutters stamp out pieces of the same sort from the dark-filled sandwiches.



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Lemon Cream

Will triple the whiteness of your skin in a most natural way. Smooth white skin will appear from underneath the darkened weather roughened surface. This effective skin tonic corrects skin trouble, wrinkles, freckles, flabbiness, muddiness or discoloured skin, oiliness, etc.



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SIZES 32 To 48 Inches
BUY TWO SUITS—
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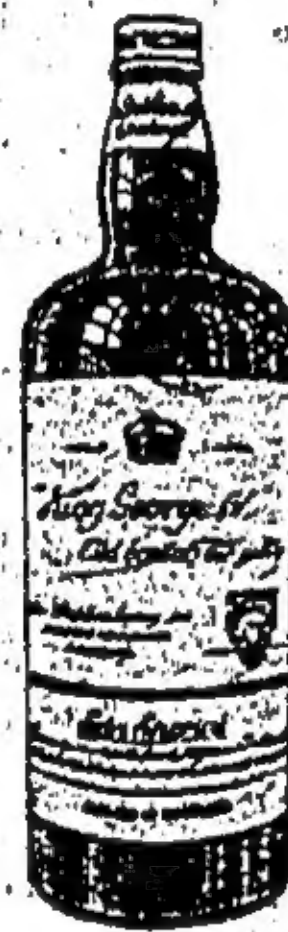
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14, CHATER ROAD.

BY MAIL, WIRE, AND WIRELESS.

Warsaw.—The Polish Government has renewed its policy of liquidating German estates in order to weaken the German minority. As 43 German estates have thus been liquidated, the former owners getting only very small compensations for their property.

Stockholm.—The Association for the Defence of Stockholm, a private organization, has donated to the Government a sum of 380,000 Kroner for the purchase of a battery of anti-aircraft guns, together with the necessary searchlights, which are to be used for strengthening the defences of the capital against air attacks.

Oslo.—The Norwegian Labour Party has laid before Parliament a motion demanding that Norway leave the League of Nations on account of the latter's failure to fulfill its promises regarding disarmament as well as the numerous other problems before it.

New York.—The liner Reliance arrived here with \$6,850,000 worth of gold from the German Reichsbank, which will be deposited at the Federal Reserve Bank.

Dresden.—The early returns of the elections of the Saxon Diet, wherein so far the Social Democrats held the majority, show a further trend towards the Left, which was to be expected on account of the seriousness of the economic situation and the poor prospects for an improvement following the failure of the Paris conference to bring about an alleviation regarding the reparation burdens of the Reich.

Kovno.—The police continue to make arrests in connection with the recent attempt to assassinate Premier Vaidemaras. It is said to be definitely ascertained that the plot was initiated by the Radical students' association "Dawn," of which the majority of the members are now under arrest. The only man however among those arrested who actually participated in the attempted murder refuses steadfastly to name his associates. The country is under an actual state of siege. The frontiers are strictly guarded, especially towards Poland.

Athens.—The police have arrested sixty leading Communists who tried to flout the ban on public demonstrations.

Moscow.—A scientific institute which is to study all questions concerning the Soviet Union's trade relations with foreign countries has been created in connection with the Trade Commissariat.

Helsinki.—The biggest fair ever held in Finland will open in the city of Abo on the Western coast on June 15 in connection with the celebration of the 700th anniversary of the city's foundation.

New York.—The big boxing match between Paulino and Schmeling has been definitely fixed for June 27.

Essen.—The negotiations between the association of mine-owners and the trade-unions in the Ruhr district regarding a new regulation of wages and working hours have so far been unsuccessful. They will be resumed at the end of the present month, before the official arbitrator.

New York.—A young man committed suicide by throwing himself down from the top of the statue of Liberty.

Berlin.—Following a motion brought in by the German National People's Party, Reichs-Minister of the Interior Severing, has announced his readiness to declare June 23 next a day of national mourning as being the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Versailles treaty.

Stuttgart.—The Government of Württemberg has issued a decree suppressing the Red Frontfighters Association.

Strasbourg.—As a result of the municipal elections, the cities of Strasbourg, Haguenau and Colmar will get mayors belonging to the Autonomist Party.

Angora.—President Kemal Pascha received the French Minister in audience when the latter delivered a letter from President Doumergue, expressing the French Government's readiness to regulate the Syrian frontier dispute in a way favourable to Turkey.

London.—An eight-mile chase of a cow on the Great Western Railway line between Teignmouth and Starcross, Devon, caused considerable delay to trains. The animal was being unloaded in the goods department at Teignmouth, when it bolted on the main line towards Exeter. It was pursued by porters through five tunnels leading into Dawlish, and there was no way of escape from the line until Starcross was reached, as the track is flanked on one side by high banks and on the other by the sea wall.

Tustin, Mich.—Mrs. William Bailey, returning from breaking the ice in a spring in which her cattle watered, came upon her dog doing battle with a fox. The dog was getting the worst of the fight and Mrs. Bailey, widdling the club she used for breaking the ice, rushed in and killed the fox with one blow.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

F.M.S. CHAMBER OF MINES.

TIN PRODUCTION.

NO NEED TO LOSE OPTIMISM.

At the annual meeting of the Chamber of Mines held at Ipoh, Mr. T. R. A. Wincant presiding, gave a lengthy review of local conditions. He expressed satisfaction at the adjustment in the Mining Enactment to suit the views of the chamber and referring to tin said:

During the past year the price of the metal fell from £261.5 to £225.10 as the result of increased world production. It is believed that for some time past the price has been artificially maintained by the operation of a powerful group in London and an air of uncertainty prevails with regard to the future.

'Fortunate Malaya' For this reason he did not propose to assume the prophet's mantle, but he mentioned that, although stocks were high, the tin price seldom did quite what is expected of it. With the example of the rubber market, he considered that there was no need to lose optimism.

Malaya was indeed fortunate in that it could produce tin more cheaply than any other country in the world and should the price fall to a low level for a period there was always the certainty of more rapid recovery in the not far distant future.

Artificial restriction of output on a large scale was contrary to the interests of the industry in Malaya and was unlikely to receive the support of experienced opinion, either European or Chinese.

Provided that the mines were sound and economically run, Malaya had little to fear and it was necessary to keep down the cost of production to a minimum in order, as far as possible, to offset the lower prices now received.

Tin Dredges. In conclusion, he touched on the tremendous advance made during the past few years in the efficiency and capacity of tin dredges. Jigs were now almost universally employed for tin saving on dredges and the large quantity of material which these machines were capable of treating had effected an important decrease in the cost of working per cubic yard. Continental dredges had been offered at attractive prices, but results showed that at the present time modern dredges designed by British engineers and constructed of British materials were the most economically efficient tin winning machines in the world.

In the course of the general discussion on rationalisation of tin, Mr. Richardson expressed the opinion that the industry must act to meet the decline in price by considering means to increase consumption.

Propaganda. He instanced the success of rubber propaganda, and pressed the Chamber to consider means for similar propaganda to popularize and spread the new uses of tin by arranging for funds for such propaganda. He instanced what Canada did in respect to overproduction of nickel, which to-day was converted from a paragon to a prosperous industry by propaganda of its new uses.

Mr. Rich, the new Chairman, welcomed the suggestion and promised the new committee would consider the matter. If Government were able to finance rubber propaganda no doubt the same was possible for tin.

Mr. Lillbourne related his impressions of Canada where nickel propaganda had done wonderful work to improve the market in seven or eight years time.

He also commented on workmen's compensation and said it would be only a source of trouble in forcing miners to abandon many present facilities and favourable conditions provided for labor owing to enforced new responsibilities.

Mr. Dave introduced the question of frequent changes of officials, expressing the opinion that it caused much retardation of progress.

The chairman promised that all these questions would be considered by the new Council.

Berlin.—The German Government will not be able to participate officially in the forthcoming exhibition at Antwerp, as it was found impossible to include the necessary funds in the budget.

Geneva.—European countries are fast adopting the system of obligatory state insurance against sickness for manual workers, according to the International Labour Bureau here.

HEALING BY SEX APPEAL.

GIRL MYSTIC.

GERMAN MIRACLES AT HIGH FEES.

Spiritualism, faith-healing, sex appeal and mysticism are the stock-in-trade of Herr Joseph Weissenberg, head of a sect in Berlin that has grown from a humble beginning to wealth and fame.

It owns its own estate and possesses a hall seating 7,000 persons.

Visitors consult Weissenberg in their own luxurious cars, and have presented the "Meister" with a gun, "on the advice of the spirit of Bismarck," whom Weissenberg consults for his military clients on matters of military importance, especially as regards the next war.

"The miracle worker" is a typical Prussian, short and fat, and it is claimed that he foretold Germany's downfall and warned the Kaiser long before the War.

The greatest attraction is mysticism, and women are, as always, the majority of devotees. They are specially catered for with advice given by spirits as to the best means for attracting the other sex.

Happy marriages are claimed to have been arranged by this means.

Lovely Favourites.

In view of the recent visits by foreigners, non-German spirits have now been called from the depths, and advice on universal lines is now being dispensed on payment of high fees. In addition to advice, Weissenberg undertakes cures of all ills by a mystic recitation and the laying-on of hands. Like all heads of dubious sects, Weissenberg has surrounded himself with "sisters," whom he has taught the arts of "miracle working."

His favourite has been nominated to succeed him when "Home claims him." She is a lovely brunette of 30, and is much in demand by clients for healing purposes.

Whether Weissenberg is a charlatan or not it is as yet difficult to say. A well-known German medical authority, Dr. G. Mammlock, describes him as "the possessor of magnetic healing power."

Magnetic Beauties.

Hundreds of people who had previously been pronounced incurable testify that they have been healed by Weissenberg or his beautiful girl assistants. Epileptics, congenitally sufferers from cancer and from other diseases claim that his gifts are real.

He achieves his cures "by transferring his magnetic healing powers to young female assistants, chiefly young beauties whom he has himself initiated into the mysteries of his arts."

The claim is that youthful and beautiful girls are the only medium for modern miracles. Only in stubborn cases does the Chief Wizard "operate" himself; on occasions also he performs publicly in his hall.

So far Weissenberg appears to have escaped the stigma of scandal, although the matrons in the immediate neighbourhood are chattering among themselves about scandalous initiation mysteries at which Weissenberg presides with a number of girls without chaperons.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

JUNK FOKI CHARGED WITH MURDER.

This month's Criminal Sessions will open at 10 a.m. to-day. There are only two cases on the calendar.

Chau Kau, a junk foki, is charged with the murder of two girls, daughters of his master, on the night of March 12. The accused is alleged to have attacked the two girls while he was escorting them in a sampan from Wing Lok Wharf.

The second case is against Lam Chun who stands charged with robbery, unlawful possession of arms, and forcible detention of certain persons.

WHEN THE "BLIND" CAN SEE!

AGED NUISANCE IN COURT.

An aged Chinese who stood in front of Mr. N. L. Smith at Central Magistracy, yesterday, with his eyes tightly closed, was charged with causing an obstruction whilst hawking in West Point.

Inspector Bloor told his Worship that accused was a nuisance who took no notice of the Police and insisted on placing his basket on the pavement. He had been warned several times.

His Worship inquired: "Is he blind?" Inspector Bloor: "No, your Worship. He can see a 10-cent piece if you drop it." (Laughter.) Mr. Smith didn't drop it, but imposed a fine of \$2.

COMMUNISTS IN INDIA.

SIR MANEKJI DADABHOY INTERVIEWED.

"NO CAUSE FOR ALARM OR PANIC."

Sir Manekji Dadabhoi, a prominent Indian industrialist and a member of the Council of State, who is on a visit to England, interviewed by Reuters representative regarding the recent incidents in India, stated that the political and industrial position there was not very favourable, but that there was no cause for any alarm or panic.

During the last twelve months Communist propaganda had done a considerable amount of mischief in the country. The leaders of the Communist party had found on account of both political and economic unrest, good soil in which to sow seeds of Communism in all parts of the country.

Growing Economic Unrest.

The poisonous doctrines of Communism had been absorbed by irresponsible Labour leaders, and they had endeavoured, with the aid of a certain class of credulous young men, to spread these doctrines throughout the length and breadth of the country. The Government of India was quite alive to the situation, but only took action after great delay.

The growing economic unrest, created not by natural circumstances, but by the nefarious activities of misrepresentation of the Communist leaders in India, compelled the Government to reinforce this year in the winter session of the Assembly the Public Safety Bill.

The Syarajists again opposed the bill, not because they were in active sympathy with the spread of the Communist movement in India, but because they found in the political and economic unrest caused by the spread of Communism, suitable opportunities for obstructing the Government of India in the maintenance of law and order and for the overthrow of the existing Government.

Injustice to India.

The cowardly bomb outrage in the Assembly, Sir Manekji continued, did a considerable amount of injustice to India as a nation which based its traditional reputation on the adoption of a non-violent policy, and also discredited Mr. Gandhi's propaganda in favour of non-violent non-co-operation.

The Government of India then had no option, and it was announced that the Viceroy had decided to exercise his exceptional powers to issue the bill as an ordinance, and also to amend the rules of the procedure of the Assembly in such a way as to prevent the recurrence of a similar incident.

Sir Manekji refrained from expressing any opinion on the work and activities of the Simon Commission of India. He said, however, that the British nation as a whole should not be prejudiced by the mis-spent activities of a class of people who desired the total independence of India.

The British people should remember that there was an extremely large section of loyal and law-abiding people whose legitimate ambitions and aspirations should not be thwarted on account of the thoughtlessness and criminal irresponsibility of a certain section of the population.

He trusted that the Simon Commission would evolve a scheme that would lead to the gradual but steady advancement of India, and enable her in the future to take her rightful place in the comity of nations.

HONG KONG POLICE RESERVE.

[ORDERS BY HON. MR. T. H. KING, ACTING CAPTAIN, SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.]

Chinese Company.

SQUAD DRILL.

All recruits of the Chinese Company will attend at the Company's Headquarters on Tuesday, May 21, at 5.30 p.m. sharp for squad drill under L-Sergeant R3 T'ao Chi On. Dress: Mufti.

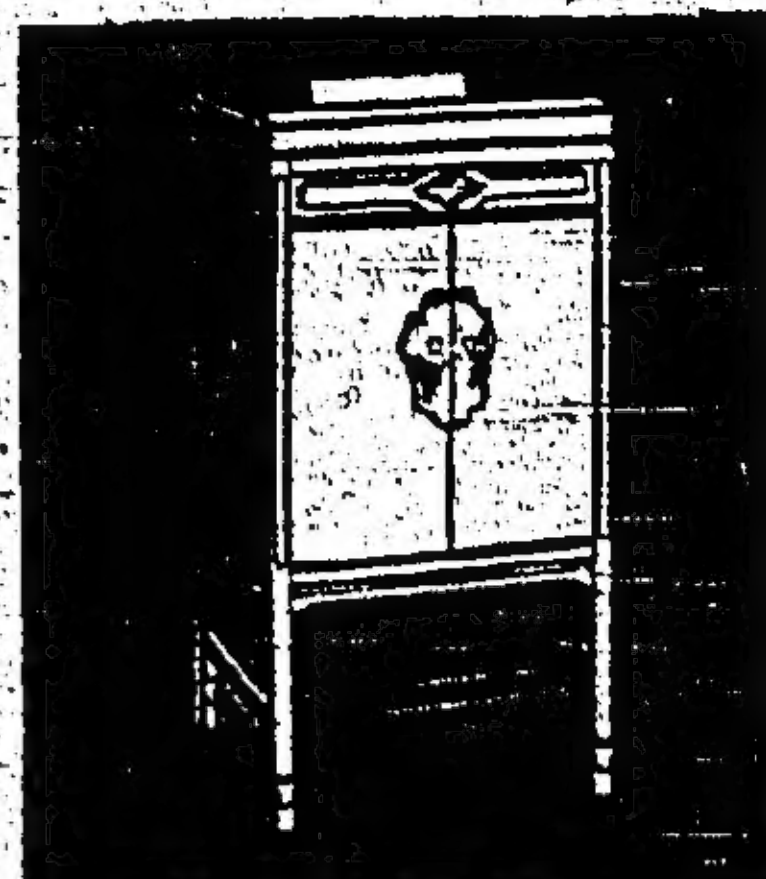
SIGNALLING.

The Signalling Squad will attend at the Company's Headquarters for practice in Morse and Semaphore under C-Sergeant R15 Ow Yung Kin Heng on Wednesday, May 22, at 8.30 p.m. sharp.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION IN PART II.

The examination in Part II of Training Course will continue at the Company's Headquarters on Thursday, May 23, at 5.30 p.m. sharp under Chief Inspector H. P. Paterson, Principal of the Police Training School.

(Continued on next column.)



A MAGIC MIRROR OF MUSIC

...at small COST!

THE Caliph of the Arabian Nights would have considered an Orthophonic Victrola for less than the price of a good rug. For any instrument which could produce music so accurately, so true to life, would have been credited with magical powers. Its inventor would have been made the Grand Pooh-Bah.

Today, you can buy an Orthophonic Victrola for less than the price of a good rug. It will bring your whole family musical entertainment year in and year out. We have a complete stock of models at our store. At all prices. Liberal terms can be arranged. Come in and let us demonstrate soon!

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

Chater Road.

STAR THEATRE.

FINAL PERFORMANCE

W. E. BANVARD PRESENTS

THE ENGLISH COMEDY CO.

IN DIVERSION

FIRST TIME IN HONG KONG

FINAL PERFORMANCE

Booking at MOUTRIE'S & THEATRE.

Prices: \$3, \$2 & \$1.

Indian Company.

REVOLVER PRACTICE.

A revolver practice will be carried out on the Kennedy Road Range on Sunday, May 26, at 9 a.m. sharp. Members will assemble at the Range at that time. Dress: White uniform, cap with white cover, and belt to be worn. All members including recruits are requested to attend.

Flying Squad.

The weekly instructional patrol of the Kowloon Section will take place on Tuesday, May 21. Fall in at the Tsimtsatsui Fire Brigade Station at 5.30 p.m. sharp. Dress: Khaki uniform.

The weekly instructional patrol of the Hong Kong Section will take place on Thursday, May 23. Fall in at the Central Police Station at 5.15 p.m. sharp. Dress: Khaki uniform.

Sharpshooters' Company.

STRENGTH.

Constable R428 A. J. Manton has been permitted to resign upon completing one full year's service with effect from 17th.

REVOLVER PRACTICE.

Revolver practice will be carried out on Kennedy Road Range on Sunday, June 2, at 10 a.m. Members will assemble at the Range at that time, with belts and holsters with revolvers. Uniform optional.

CANTON IN GRAVE DANGER.**VITAL NORTH RIVER BATTLE.****INTERNAL DISSENSION RUMOUR.**

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, May 20.

The situation in Canton is again serious. Families of prominent officials are to-day seen hurriedly moving to Hong Kong to seek safety there. The Central Bank of China notes have slumped again, the present rate of exchange being only forty-seven cents to the Canton silver dollar.

Thousands of troops have been recalled from the East River and are being sent to the North River. These troops began to pass through Canton yesterday.

Last night the martial law was even more stringent. No one was allowed to pass the East Bund, Wansha, and the front of every Government building as well as the places where soldiers are quartered. No sampans or any sort of water craft was permitted along the river bank of Wansha.

FIERCE FIGHTING.

Fierce fighting is reported on the North River in the vicinity of Tsing Yuen and Lo Pao. The Kwangsi troops who were temporarily driven back yesterday are again gaining ground, driving the Canton troops towards Sun Kai and Keng Tsou along the Canton-Hankow Railway. Rumours are in circulation that these Kwangsi troops are about to enter Canton from the North by means of the Canton-Hankow Railway.

It is generally believed that a decisive battle is about to be or being fought and that Canton will definitely know in the course of the next few days whether it will win or lose the inter-Kwang war.

A COSTLY ERROR.

It is said that when the situation on the North River became critical, the Canton authorities sent airplanes to the front. At Yuen Tsan the flyers mistook their own infantry for that of the enemy. Many men were killed and wounded. Others thought that the aerial force had gone over to the side of Kwangsi and began to retreat back towards Sun Kai.

A further portent of the seriousness of the situation in Canton is seen in the removal of the Canton Aviation Department to Fort Boca Tigis this morning. All extra parts have also been removed. The writer is further told that the whole flying squadron will attempt to fly to Nanking and join Chiang Kai Shek rather than surrender to Kwangsi.

LABOUR SUPPORT?

Rumours are also in circulation that a certain number of labour unions in Canton are in strong sympathy with the Kwangsi Clique and that they will help the Kwangsi troops when the latter are about to enter the city. Both the water and the electric supplies will be cut off, it is said. The Mechanics Union, a most powerful labour organization supporting the present Canton Administration in its war against Kwangsi, will be attacked by the pro-Kwangsi unionists.

FENG BREAKS HIS SILENCE!**FORTUNES OF WAR FLUCTUATE.**

Canton, May 20.

Pending the outcome of the operations in the North River Sector, the Cantonese forces under Generals Tsai Ting Kai and Chiang Kwang Nai on the East River front, have made no further advance since their occupation of Waichow, according to reports from that source. Feng's Message to Li Tsung Jen.

Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang has communicated with General Li Tsung Jen, one of the Kwangsi (Continued on next Column).

LATEST CANTON NEWS.**NO ATTACK FROM KWANGSI FORCES.****CITY STILL VERY QUIET.**

News was received last night by the a.s. Tung On that the City of Canton had not been attacked by the Kwangsi troops; nor had the City fallen, a rumour to which effect was current in Hong Kong earlier in the day. During the whole day there were no troop movements whatever, while the Navy is still at its usual anchorage down the front reach of the river.

The a.s. Tai Shan arrived an hour late. She did not leave Canton until 5.30 p.m. It was stated that she carried \$2,000,000 in specie and that an armed naval guard had to be installed, which delayed the sailing time.

"BOMBING" OF WUCHOW.**RADIO STATIONS STILL UNDAMAGED.**

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Aviators sent from Canton to destroy the radio stations in Kwangsi, particularly the one at Wuchow, did not do so. Wireless messages are still being sent out from the Kwangsi cities.

Pro-Chiang Kai Shek troops entered Pinglo in Kwangsi a week ago, and it is understood that the invading force has so far made no attempt to interfere with the ordinary life of the people.

It is stated that representatives of both sides have been discussing things "in a port near to Canton," trying to come to an agreement by which the Kwangtung-Kwangsi strife may be ended. It is understood that the pro-Chiang forces may give in on condition that they will be allowed to carry off some of the Canton arms and ammunition upon their withdrawal eastward.

Many important Canton leaders have already left Canton for Hong Kong with intention not to return until the issue is decided.

BOUND FOR CANTON.**FRENCH AIRMAN LEAVES HONG KONG.**

The French aviator who arrived here on Saturday afternoon from Haiphong in a French flying boat, left the Kai Tak Aerodrome yesterday morning at 6.45 a.m. for Canton, accompanied by his mechanic.

The aviator flew low over the harbour and followed the course up the Canton river, owing to the bad visibility over the mountains.

leaders engaged against Marshal Chiang Kai Shek, congratulating him on his "imminent" success in the struggle in South China, and stating that he has started similar action against Chiang in the north-east.

Reports to hand yesterday morning were that the Kwangsi troops have advanced beyond Sun Kai and are threatening Shekchong.

The North River.

The situation in the North River districts is again undergoing a sudden change, according to latest report from the North River front to the Kwangtung Army Headquarters. The Kwangsi troops have been forced to evacuate Tsingyin, upon the arrival of reinforcements from Canton on Monday. The reinforcements consisted of a regiment under Colonel Tai Chai.

Earlier reports were that the Kwangsi vanguard was near Kun-tin, an important strategic point about 50 miles from Canton. The loss of this point would be a serious blow to the Kwangtung cause.

The Canton authorities are having difficulty in despatching sufficient troops to meet the enemies both in the northern and western fronts. Reports also received in Canton from the West River front these last two days indicate that Kwangsi forces are again engaging the Cantonese in the vicinity of Sainam, a town in the Samshui District.

THE WAR OF THE KWANGS.**TENSE SITUATION.****KWANGSI INVADERS.**

According to reports received here yesterday, the Canton troops were again compelled to retire before the fierce attacks of the Kwangsi invaders and, at one time, the situation was critical. Nothing definite is known of subsequent events, although rumours are rife.

Severe and desperate fighting took place in the West and North River districts during the last few days. At day break on Saturday morning, the Kwangsi forces launched a severe attack upon the Canton troops in the North River districts. After a desperate battle, the Canton troops were forced to abandon Tsingyuen, and retreated to Yuen-tam.

A Doubtful Rumour.

On Sunday morning the Kwangsi troops again attacked Yuen-tam and a more severe battle ensued. Yesterday (Monday) it was reported that the Canton troops had again retreated to Kuntin but were reinforced. According to reports received at the Military Headquarters in Canton, the Kwangsi troops were repulsed, but it would be more safe to assume that the "retreat" is more in the nature of a tactical move.

In the West River region, a severe attack was made, and the Canton forces, under Colonel Heung Hon Ping, retreated to Mafong with the Kwangsi troops in pursuit. Samshui is said to have fallen into the hands of the Kwangsi troops, despite the assistance of gunboats, but, so far, no confirmation of this report is available. As brisk fighting is going on near Samshui, the Canton-Samshui Railway trains run as far as Fatsan only.

Casualties on both sides are said to total over two thousand.

Panic-Stricken Canton.

Canton is in a state of panic and its fall is regarded in many quarters as imminent. It is now definitely known that the recent retreat of the Kwangsi forces to the North of the City was but a strategic move. A concerted attack upon the City from the east and the west had been timed to coincide with the revolt of the gunboats. Something went wrong with the time-table, however, so the troops withdrew to prepare for the present attack from the North.

In the East River districts, the military authorities seem to experience less anxiety. Heavy troops were rushed to these districts after the capture of Waichow with the intention of ousting the rebel troops under Hsu King Tong and of capturing Swatow as soon as possible to permit the Fukienese troops to unite with the Canton forces. In view of the urgent situation in the North and West River regions, General Chen Tsai Tong has ordered a section of the troops in Waichow to proceed to the North River to reinforce the Canton troops there.

By order of General Chen Tsai Tong, three million dollars have been set aside from the Central Bank funds for military expenses. Millions of dollars in cash and banknotes have been taken to two gunboats—the Opak and Popik—for safety.

Canton has insufficient troops to cope with the military situation as troops under Chiang Kai Shek were ordered from the East River region to the North River. It is feared that with the evacuation of Colonel Chiang's troops from the East River, the mutineers under Li Mo Tsi will undoubtedly avail themselves of this opportunity to become active again.

\$15,750 FOR "TALKIE" OF A PLAY.**"JOURNEY'S END" SOLD TO AMERICA.**

"Journey's End," the war play which has taken both England and America by storm, has just been sold to America for \$15,750, to be produced as a talking film.

"This is the largest price ever paid for an English straight play by the 'talkies,'" said Mr. Maurice Browne, the actor-manager, who made the production of the play possible. "Mr. James Whale, who produced the play here, will go to New York to act in the same capacity for the talkie version."

It will probably be played by an English company, recruited in New York.

SOLDIER TO GO TO PRISON.**MEAN THEFT FROM CHINESE SHOP.****K.O.S.B. PRIVATE SENTENCED FOR SECOND TIME.**

Private V. Ormiston, of "A" Company, 2nd Battalion, the King's Own Scottish Borderers, was charged before Mr. N. L. Smith, at Central Magistracy yesterday, with the theft of \$7 in notes from the till of the Woo Kee cigarette shop, Praya East, on Saturday night.

Accused replied to the charge: "Yes, Sir."

Outlining the facts of the case, Divisional Inspector Macdonald, of the Wanchai Police Station, said that at a quarter to twelve on Saturday night, the accused went to the shop and purchased a packet of cigarettes.

Grabbed Seven Notes.

After the cigarettes had been handed to him, accused said to the shopkeeper in English "ten dollars," giving the impression that he wanted change for a \$10 note. The shopkeeper opened the till to get out the change, when suddenly accused put his hand in, snatched \$7 in notes from a tin box in the till, and then dashed out of the shop.

Accused jumped into a passing tram-car, whilst the shopkeeper ran after the tram blowing a police whistle. The Police at No. 2 Station were attracted by the whistle, and when the tram stopped outside the station, the accused was taken into custody.

Asked if there was anything known about the accused, Inspector Macdonald produced a police record. After reading this, his Worship remarked the accused had been before the Court on one previous occasion when he was charged with maliciously causing damage to a plate glass window and stealing. On that occasion accused was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour for stealing.

"Rather a habit," Mr. Smith commented, in passing sentence of two months' hard labour.

MACAO STEAMER IN COLLISION.**S.S. SUI AN AND A JUNK.**

Passengers on the s.s. Sui An had quite a thrill on Sunday afternoon when a large junk swung suddenly across the steamer's bows in the fairway in Macao Harbour.

Although the steamer was proceeding at a slow pace and the Captain did everything possible to avoid a collision, the Sui An could not swing clear, nor could the junk get out of the way.

When it became clear that a collision was inevitable, the junkmaster forsook the rudder and bolted pell-mell for the bows of his craft, followed by his scared family.

Thanks to the excellent seamanship of the master of the Sui An, the impact was only comparatively slight and the stern of the junk sustained merely superficial damage.

The incident provoked a great deal of excitement among the passengers.

LOCAL SHOP BURGLED.**SHOW CASE FORCED.**

Overlooking other more valuable property to hand, a burglar who entered the premises of Messrs. Der A. Wing & Co., Ltd., at the corner of Des Vaux Road Central and Pottinger Street, contented himself with stealing a few fountain pens and two electric table fans.

Entry was apparently effected in the small hours of yesterday morning by forcing a thin wooden panel under the show window.

The value of the stolen property was about \$100.

FIRE BRIGADE AND FALSE ALARM.**FOUR ENGINES AND FLOAT TURN OUT.**

At 8.30 yesterday morning four fire-engines and a fire-float from the Fire Brigade turned out in response to an alarm call from the Hong Kong Hotel.

The fire-engines were soon on the spot, when it was ascertained that the alarm was a false one.

Mr. H. T. Brooks, Superintendent of the Fire Department and Mr. C. G. Moss, Station Officer, also proceeded to the scene.

It was explained that the fire alarm of the hotel in question is not in proper working order, and had been constantly ringing.

FLYING IN KUALA LUMPUR.**NEW ASSOCIATION.****MALAYAN AEROPLANE CLUB.**

It has been decided to form a Malayan Aeroplane Club. An enthusiastic meeting was held at the M.S.V.R. mess, Kuala Lumpur, presided over by Mr. Mungo Park who, in the course of his remarks, said that as far as flying was concerned the Malay States were already behind the times.

The world was fast being girdled by air ways; the air-map of Europe was now a perfect network of flying routes; the aeroplane was a daily sight to the Greeks and Romans and dwellers in Mesopotamia; they got letters from Siam with air-mail stamps on them; they heard years ago of development in Java and Sumatra; they heard that people could now fly from Croydon to Karachi or from Miami to Monte Video.

Change of Opinion.

Meanwhile, nothing had been done in the once progressive Malay States.

When Mr. Wong announced his intention to make the first flight in British Malaya, the Government of the day hastily made an enactment forbidding flying near the Government Offices in Kuala Lumpur. They had, he was glad to say, changed since then and they now had as supreme head of the Government an intrepid and enthusiastic airman.

In their High Commissioner, and in Sir William Peel, they had he thought men who realised that the time had arrived when they must have aerodromes in Malaya, that they must have aeroplanes, and what was of still greater importance, enthusiastic men to develop flying in this country.

Aerodromes and aeroplanes need trained pilots used to local conditions and he could not but feel that the Malay States Government of to-day would welcome the opportunity of obtaining assistance in return for their support.

Calling upon the convenor to propose the name of the Club, the chairman said they could safely attribute the paternity of the Club to Mr. L. W. Learmonth and the father always had the right to cherish his own child.

Mr. Learmonth proposed and Mr. E. O. Russell seconded that the Club be called the Malayan Aeroplane Club, the motion meeting with unanimous approval.

Objects of the Club.

The objects of the Club as set out following, were moved by Mr. Mercer Smith, seconded by Mr. King:

1. To encourage the study and practice of flying in the Federated Malay States whether as a science, pastime, or for utility.
2. To arouse local interest in everything connected with aviation and to assist in the development of air ports in the F.M.S.
3. To provide light aeroplanes and to arrange for instruction in the art of flying.
4. To constitute a body of trained pilots available for National Service.
5. To arrange for the carriage of passengers, mails, or merchandise by air and for the reception and distribution of the same.
6. To provide such facilities for its members as may be considered desirable and to co-operate with the Royal Aero Club, or such other flying organisation as may be approved, for mutual assistance.

An amendment proposed by Mr. Carson, seconded by Mr. R. T. Mills, to substitute "aeroplanes" for "aeroplanes" in order to enable the Club to procure seaplanes if desired was adopted and the objects as amended were approved by the meeting.

Scale of Charges.

The following scale of charges, based on those of the Singapore Club, was adopted: Twelve hours flying free of charge (to enable the beginner to qualify), and three hours flying per annum free (to enable the members to retain their Royal Aero Club licence); \$5 per hour flying for members, or \$5 per hour when carrying other members who would pay the \$5; visiting members \$10 per hour; guests \$10 per hour. It was stated that these charges had proved satisfactory with the Singapore Club which had 100 members.

The entrance fee to the Club was fixed at \$25 on the motion of Mr. Irving, seconded by Dr. French Constant, and a monthly subscription of \$5 adopted on the motion of Mr. King, seconded by Mr. Kearney, a proposition by Mr. D. S. Ainger to fix the monthly subscription at \$3 finding only six supporters.

It was stated that it would not be possible to pay for repairs out of the subscriptions.

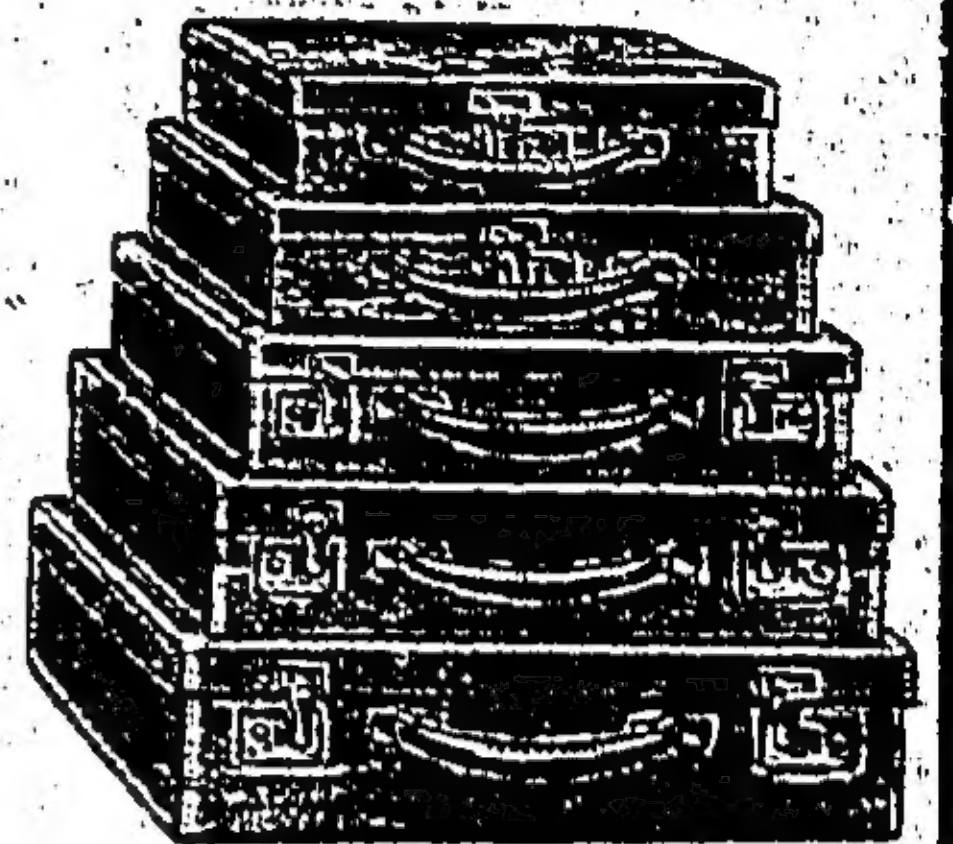
Sir Hugh Clifford and Sir William Peel were elected patrons of the club, Mr. Mungo Park president, the Hon. Mr. E. G. B. Leonard vice-president, and Mr. Learmonth Club Captain.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

10, Ice House Street.

We have received a new stock of Travelling Requisites including:

Suit Cases
Fitted Suit Cases
Fibre and Leather
Attache Cases
Kit and Brief
Bags
Writing Cases
Holdalls
Linen Bags
Rug Straps



Key Purses, Pocket Wallets, Hair and Clothes Brushes, Collar and Handkerchief Boxes, Pipes, etc.

We allow 10 % Discount for Cash.

Columbia
New Process RECORDS

A New Standard
of Realism

LAYTON & JOHNSTONE

- 1270 { SOMEDAY-SOMEWHERE
SALLY OF MY DREAMS
- 1280 { GLAD RAG DOLL
SHOUT HALLELUJAH
- 1281 { MY ANGEL
I'M CRAZY OVER YOU
- 1282 { I'M SORRY SALLY
OLD MAN SUNSHINE

ANDERSON MUSIC Co., Ltd.**LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.**

A consignment of Irons in the following well known makes has just arrived—

G. DUNCAN'S
'AKROS'

H. LOGAN'S
'GENII'

THE 'BEE LINE'
&

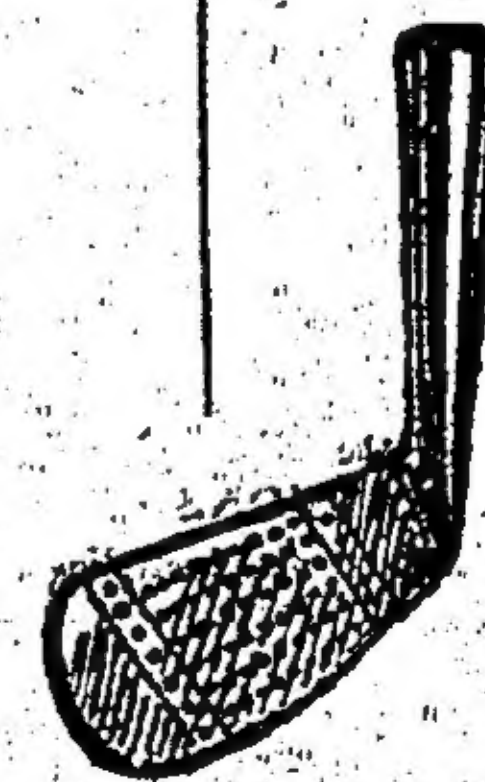
THE 'STELLA'

DUNLOP 'MAXFLI' & SILVER KING

BALLS ... \$1.10 EACH

WARWICK & LYNX BALLS ...

90 CTS. EACH



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"KEEP WATCH."

THE NAVY LEAGUE (HONG KONG BRANCH) have much pleasure in announcing that with the kind permission of the Hong Kong Amusements, Limited, and under the auspices of the ST. GEORGES and ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETIES they will be showing the film—

"KEEP WATCH"

on EMPIRE WAY (24th MAY) at the AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE which will take place at 5 P.M. Sharp in the QUEEN'S THEATRE.

L. M. WHITE,

Hon. Secretary,
NAVY LEAGUE (Hong Kong Branch),
[7808]

THE HONG KONG TUG & LIGHTER CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the above named Company will be held at ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD, VICTORIA, HONG KONG, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th DAY of MAY, 1929, at 12.15 p.m. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the Year ended 31st March, 1929.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 17th DAY of MAY, 1929, until FRIDAY, the 7th DAY of JUNE, 1929, Both Days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers,
Hong Kong, 3rd May, 1929. [7739]

THE HONG KONG TUG & LIGHTER CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above named Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD, VICTORIA, HONG KONG, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th DAY of MAY, 1929, at 12.15 p.m. for the purpose of considering and if deemed desirable passing the following Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions, with or without modification:—

1.—That the Company be Wound Up Voluntarily.

2.—That JOHN HENNESSY SMITH and SYDNEY HAMPDEN ROSS of Victoria, Hong Kong, be and are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such Winding Up. Should the said Resolutions be passed by the requisite majority the same will be submitted for Confirmation at Special Resolutions at Subsequent EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING to be held at the same place on FRIDAY, the 7th DAY of JUNE, 1929, at 12.15 p.m. Notice of which is hereby given.

Dated this 3rd day of May, 1929.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers
[7740]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

(Incorporated in Hong Kong).

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SIXTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at the HEAD OFFICE, Union Building, Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, 24th MAY, 1929, at 11 O'CLOCK, A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1928, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 6th MAY to 24th MAY, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

(Incorporated in Hong Kong).

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTY-THIRD ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its HEAD OFFICE, Union Building, Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, 24th MAY, 1929, at 11.15 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1928, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 6th MAY to 24th MAY, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in Hong Kong).

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTY-THIRD ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its HEAD OFFICE, Union Building, Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, 24th MAY, 1929, at 11.15 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1928, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 6th MAY to 24th MAY, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.

Hong Kong, 1st May, 1929. [7728]

A SUMMER NECESSITY

Special
Magnum
Bottles

OF OUR

GENUINE

Eau de Cologne

of

Exquisite Aroma

Each \$2.

A.S. WATSON & Co.,

LIMITED.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

(Incorporated in Hong Kong).

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD, VICTORIA, HONG KONG, on THURSDAY, the 22nd DAY of MAY, 1929, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 31st December, 1928.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 6th MAY to 24th MAY, 1929, Both Days inclusive.

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General Agents,
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WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 6 p.m., stated:—

The anticyclone is central near Tokyo. The depression remains over Hongkong.

Local Forecast:—S. winds, moderate, cloudy.

Editorial and Business Offices: 11, Ice House Street. Tel. Central 12.

Night Editor (Waichai Office): Tel. Central 4511.

London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

Hong Kong, May 21, 1929.

DOLLAR DIPLOMACY.

SOME weeks ago Sir GEORGE PAINE, the well-known authority on economics, said the world was suffering from "financial sickness" as a result of excessive borrowing.

Repudiating any claim to be regarded as a prophet, the famous British economist declared himself to be simply an interested observer of events to which he had been calling attention for some time. All the same, Sir George did go so far as to say that the recent abnormally high price of call-money in New York was possibly the forerunner of the coming climax.

The increased bank-rates in various countries, he said, were symptomatic warnings of the great financial crisis which is developing as a result of the whole world's over-borrowing, with the possible exception of South America.

Sir GEORGE PAINE laid particular emphasis upon the "utter folly" of various nations in erecting tariff barriers around their territories, thus preventing—or at any rate checking—the reimbursement of mutual debts by uninterrupted commerce.

He urged that not only bankers and business-men but statesmen should survey the situation most carefully in order that collective efforts be made to avert a still more dangerous position than already exists.

Since 1914, declared Sir GEORGE, the United States has supplied the world, as well as herself, with an immense amount of credit, and but for this trade could not have recovered in the way that it has.

The net result of this credit, however, has been to place the whole world in debt to the United States, and to give America the power to draw gold from other countries such as she never had in pre-war days, when she was the debtor and not the large creditor nation.

High money-rates in the United States since the middle of last year have been a notification to the world in general that America's power to lend has become much smaller, and it is obvious that still higher rates of interest now current and the efforts of American bankers to restrict credit already gained in the States themselves, imply an almost total cessation of American credit to outside countries.

Moreover, the high rate of interest cannot fail to affect adversely American business. If it is borne in mind that the great quantity of credit gained by the United States until the present time has been mainly responsible for the maintenance of the world prices of commodities at their present level, it is obvious that restriction of this credit must bring about a general fall in prices, with consequent losses to producers throughout the world, which cannot easily be measured.

"It is obvious that restriction of American credit at the present time, and in the manner that seems probable, cannot fail to cause great monetary stringency throughout the world, and cannot fail to have serious consequences for both credit and business," declares the British economist.

Whether or not the prophecy of him who denies he is a prophet comes to pass, it is decidedly interesting to take note of the trend of American investments abroad.

The National City Company of New York has recently published a booklet in English, French, and German giving some most interesting details of American investments in foreign loans. At the end of last year these investments totalled about \$3,130 millions—an enormous sum, but considerably below Britain's foreign investments prior to the war, which stood at approximately \$4,000 millions.

British investments of capital outside the United Kingdom increased by about 180 million sterling annually, whereas American investments outside the United States have been increasing at rates varying from 200 to 750 million sterling annually.

Last year the total amount of new capital loaned abroad by American investors was about \$405 millions. Of this total, rather more than half was invested in Europe, and of this amount more than one-third went to Germany.

South America and Canada came second and third with about 21 and 20 per cent, respectively of the total new investments made last year by United States capitalists.

The phrase "dollar diplomacy" at one time had an implication not altogether complimentary, but it may be and is used to-day in quite a different sense—as indicating the far-reaching influence of American capital upon affairs and conditions far beyond the frontiers of the United States.

The dollar is being increasingly used for the development of new territories and of backward countries, and where the American dollar has been exported there, too, American goods will be exported.

A similar train of cause and effect follows the export of British capital to foreign countries, and the combined effect of this Anglo-American financial activity should produce a very valuable stabilising influence upon international affairs.

A glance at the booklet published by the National City Company of New York shows the tremendous range of recent American investments abroad—from the Argentine to Yugoslavia.

Between Alpha and Omega we find details of loans to Australia, Canada, Ireland, and the United Kingdom; to the Dutch East Indies, Japan, South America, and of course to many European countries.

The references to Dominican obligations to American financiers remind us of the latest Dawes scheme—a plan designed to enable Santo Domingo to raise funds to liquidate its debts.

It has been the custom hitherto in that country to wipe out one loan by raising a bigger one, and when it was learned that the former Vice-President of the United States was drafting another Dawes plan, the simple Dominicans quite naturally asked how large the new loan was to be!

The American idea, however, is not to make matters more difficult for Santo Domingo by increasing its obligations to foreign creditors. What General Dawes has in mind is the establishment of an effective budgetary system whereby economies in administration will pave the way towards regaining financial autonomy.

This is "dollar diplomacy" as its best, a policy which, while it may be making the world safer for the dollar, as the cynics say, is at the same time making it safe for humanity.

News and Views.

A nine-year-old boy, the son of a villager of Hai Chow, New Territories, was drowned in a pool near the village, on Saturday.

General and Madam Chen Ming Shu left the Government Civil Hospital on Sunday, after being there since March 11—the date of the King Edward Hotel fire.

The death occurred in Victoria Hospital on Saturday night of Eileen, the twelve-month old daughter of Principal Warder W. Hill of the Victoria Golf, and Mrs. Hill.

In a report to the Police, Mrs. Johnson, of 3, Bowen-road, stated that some time between Friday and yesterday, some person stole from her bedroom a gold wristlet watch worth \$40.

A Chinese deportee who was being detained by the police was suddenly taken ill in a cell at Central Police Station on Sunday, and had to be removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

According to the vernacular press, the State Council has ruled that all members of the National Government and the Kuomintang shall wear long gowns of blue cloth and black jackets during the funeral period of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

It has been decided that French conscripts shall not be called to the colours in future, until they have reached the age of 21. This step has been taken mainly in consequence of the large number of deaths among young soldiers during the recent epidemic of influenza.

The Great Chinese Circus has arrived here after a successful tour in Canton and Fatsan. In compliance with the request of the Athletic Association, the circus at the New Reclamation, Praya East, opened yesterday for a period of several days before leaving for the Straits Settlements.

Constructed opposite the entrance of the Hong Kong wharf of the Star Ferry, an "island" will in future provide some sanctuary for passengers alighting from the mainland. Motor cars will be forbidden to turn round the lamp post, and thus a well-needed guide for pedestrians will be provided.

Commenting on the decision to abolish the cash on delivery system for overseas purchases, Sir Joseph Ward, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, stated that under the system approximately \$150,000 to \$200,000 left the country annually.

The post office, he continued, was being turned into an agent for imposing a tremendous amount of work on a department which was ordinarily carried out by small traders.

Only 21 per cent. of the houses in Sheffield are supplied with baths, and of the small type of houses less than 1 per cent. have baths. This is the state of affairs reported by Mr. Gibson, the Deputy Town Clerk of Sheffield, at a Ministry of Health inquiry in Sheffield recently, when the Corporation applied for sanction to borrow £11,000 for the provision of public baths and wash-houses at Wingobank, and £3,500 for the provision of wash-houses at Upperthorpe.

The first naval aircraft-carrier to be built for France and France's latest submarine were launched recently in French yards, according to Reuters and Central News telegrams.

The aircraft-carrier is the Commandant Teste, and is 501 feet long and 61 feet wide. She is designed for a maximum speed of 30 knots. The submarine is of 1,500 tons with a surface speed of 18 knots, and is armed with 100 m.m. gun and another of 37 m.m. She has ten torpedo tubes.

Brantome Revised.

The newest French writer, M. Tome Premier, chronicled in *The Manchester Guardian* in London, has a compatriot in M. Bran, an author for whom you may look in vain in the library catalogues.

He was brought to light by one of the leading bookbinders of Paris, who was ordered to give an edition of the works of a brilliant compatriot: a binding de luxe. The finishing touch was given to the backs of the volumes by impressing thereon the golden legends "Bran. Tome 1," "Bran. Tome 2," and so on.

Refuse Tip Cure.

When complaints were made by members at a meeting of the Health Committee of the Wrexham Rural District Council concerning the disagreeable smell from a burning refuse tip at Summerhill, the Medical Officer (Dr. T. P. Edwards) said he knew of a doctor's daughter who had lung trouble and whose mother was taking her regularly to the tip to inhale the fumes.

She had derived benefit from this, he added. Interviewed subsequently the medical officer explained that beneficial effects were to be obtained from such gases as sulphur and ammonia which the tip was probably giving off.

Holidays by Air.

Mr. Downes Shaw, chairman of the Bristol and Wessex Aeroplane Club, has returned from a 3,500 miles holiday tour to Barcelona. Discussing the tour, he said:—"My tour, which was started three weeks ago and took 50 hours of actual flying, was a solo flight in a Moth, but I did not lack congenial company. At various places I met Mr. Bailey, of Cardiff, Mr. Hope (last year's King's Cup winner), Capt. and Mrs. de Havilland, Mr. Guinness, and the Austrian Archduke, Anthony and Francis Joseph, all enjoying similar holidays to myself.

Aerial travel has already become a habit with such enthusiasts on the Continent, where the landing fee for a private owner is 5d., including two nights' housing of the plane. It is spiced as it should be. There could be no more wonderful way of spending a holiday by way of Paris, Marseilles, Lyons, Barcelona, Carcassonne, Bordeaux, and home via Paris again. I enjoyed a travel adventure untroubled by any of the ordinary worries of travelling abroad."

Ball Cleaners.

A new cleaner for golf balls is in the shape of a rubber bell fitted with a sponge. The bell cover is double, forming a small-reservoir which can be filled with water.

Pressure of the ball on the sponge causes this water to come through a small hole, thus making the sponge damp whenever it is required.

There are about a dozen golf ball cleaners to be found in the shops, but the professional player appears to retain the habit of moistening the palm of the hand and cleaning the ball with a rub.

Professional players need not be economical with golf balls, for they lose few and buy cheaply, but the player with a high handicap is likely to require a ball cleaner of some kind when the ground is soft, and the new one with the reservoir is as good as any.

An outfit for painting golf balls can be bought for about half-a-crown. This includes a tin of paint, a brush, a pair of callipers, and a tray. It is almost impossible to paint golf balls without some such outfit, and a tray with holes in which the balls can dry, is very necessary.

Golf balls have recently become cheaper, and one of the best can now be bought for two shillings. Most of the big stores sell golf balls under their own mark at about sixteen shillings a dozen, and these are usually excellent value.

Come to Britain.

The old "Come to Britain" movement, which failed to catch on properly, has been succeeded by the new and much more promising Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland. The Department of Overseas Trade is interested in it, and at a gathering there recently Mr. Douglas Hacking was able to report excellent progress.

The Government has subscribed £2,000 for the first year, and already the subscription list from this source and from the railways, steamship companies, hotels, and so on, stands at £17,000. The Association will be incorporated as a company limited by guarantee. The Irish Free State has just joined up, a welcome addition to the supporters, and as Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales are co-operating the movement now covers the two islands.

The general purpose is to carry on a big effort to tell the world about Britain as a good place in which to spend a holiday and to do business. "Literature" will be circulated very widely abroad with the help of the Consular Service, the Trade Commissioners, the travel agencies, and so on. It will, for instance, soon be impossible for Americans or Canadians to travel on their long-distance trains without being beckoned to Britain by bright little "folders," and the campaign will be pushed throughout the Continent. The fact that the Government is backing the Association should make it easier for the committee to smooth the way of the traveller by getting rid of such irritations of travel as vexatious visas and Customs regulations. It is said that American visitors spend every year four or five times as much on the Continent as they do here.

A small but important reform with the hotel people might be considered, if they wish to attract the American, is providing him with coffee that he can drink with some enthusiasm.

One of the most prolific sources of embarrassment to the Government of India is the small newspaper, run with no idea of profit but solely for the purpose of providing a channel for the dissemination of seditious propaganda or a medium for scurrilous attacks on persons or institutions whose conduct is disapproved. Powers of suppression are possessed by the Government, but they are so easily circumvented that attempts to enforce them have become farcical.

With a minimum of plant and a staff of two, a paper called, say, *The Criminal Banner* will commit all the crimes in the calendar and seizure and suppression will follow. A couple of days later *The Banner of Criminal* will appear, from an office across the road to be followed after further official action by *The Pink Rag* from next door. And so the merry game goes on.

Occasionally a powerful paper of violent anti-British principles oversteps the mark and the process is repeated, but it has been left to *Forward*, the organ of the Swarajists, to vary the procedure by suppressing itself. After a railway smash at Behrur last year *Forward* gave currency to a rumour that corpses had been removed by railway officials in order to hide the real extent of the disaster. A libel action was thereupon brought against the newspaper on behalf of the Secretary of State for India and the Agent of the East Indian Railway. After several protracted hearings the Calcutta High Court awarded damages amounting to £11,200 against *Forward*. And *Forward* immediately committed suicide after announcing the forthcoming publication of an entirely new journal under the title of *New Forward*.

Perhaps when the representatives of the Secretary of State and the railway come to assess their chances of getting their costs, much less the decreed sum as damages, from the defunct *Forward* they will see the folly of it all—and possibly contribute a powerfully indignant article to *New Forward*!

Glasgow Hooligans.

The rowdy youths of Glasgow still carry on, it seems, the ancient pastime of the youth of Edinburgh which George Borrow described in "Lavengro," when as a boy he found himself involved in the rivalries of the street gangs. But to-day the gangs are abroad of the three. According to a superintendent of police, a "transfer" system has been adopted on the lines of that in vogue in professional football, and the transfer of gangsters from one gang to another is quite common on the south side of Glasgow.

In one pleasant street there has been a pitched battle in which a hundred young savages have battered one another every Sunday night for the last six months. The police do not get a look-in at the proceedings, sentries being carefully posted to warn those "at the front" of their approach. Why they fight is a mystery. Probably none of the combatants has ever troubled to consider that.

A Lucullus in Bags.

A dinner consisting of cocktails, oysters, a sole, a steak, and a bottle of champagne, and costing thirty-six shillings, has landed Albert Reid in prison for six weeks. Reid ate this dinner at a Piccadilly restaurant and then refused to pay. At the police court he brought forward the ingenious defence that the restaurant staff should have seen from his tattered clothes and dishevelled condition that he could not possibly afford the sort of dinner he had ordered. Even in this smug world clothes are not regarded as an infallible index either to a man's wealth or social status, and it would be almost impossible for the manager of a London restaurant to refuse to serve a tramp lest he should turn out to be an eccentric peer or millionaire. The great Lord Salisbury was once refused admission into the Casino at Monte Carlo because he was dressed in a frock coat, a collarless shirt, and brown boots tied with string.

Centenary of London Omnibus.

The centenary of the London omnibus, which occurs in July, is to be celebrated by the London General Omnibus Company, though the details have not yet been settled. An exhibition of the various types of omnibuses produced during the past century has been suggested. Writing recently on the subject to the L.G.O.C., Mr. Francis H. Skrine said:—"These indispensable vehicles originated in Paris; and it occurred to an English coachbuilder there named George Shillibeer (1787-1866), that they would be even more useful in London. His idea materialized in July, 1829, when a service began running between the Yorkshire Stingo, Paddington, and the Bank. The first omnibuses were drawn by three horses and carried 22 passengers, all inside, at a fare of 1s. for the whole distance. Shillibeer's conductors were some sort of a uniform and wore the sons of naval officers, and a small library was provided in order to beguile the tedious journey. The innovation 'caught on,' although the nautical conductors soon gave way to raucous 'cads,' and the books were pilfered. In 1848 the clumsy contraptions that had run for 20 years were replaced by lighter vehicles drawn by a pair of horses, and room was found on the box for two passengers. The 'knickerbocker' as it was called, dates from 1857 and garden seats on the top from the 'bogie.' No specimen survives, but each could be reproduced from contemporary prints."

"You Know Me, Al."

A lively and amusing writer is Admiral Hugh Rodman, of the U.S. Navy, and his book, *Yarns of a Kentucky Admiral* (Hodgkinson, 18s.), contains a vast store of humor. He invited the King and Queen of the Belgians to dine with him during their stay in San Francisco. His sister acted as hostess, and when she inquired what she had to do when introduced he replied: "As you approach I will say, 'Your Majesty, if you will do me the honour and give me the privilege I should like to present my sister, Mrs. W., who will be our hostess this evening. You will then make three stately bows, and at the end of the third, say 'You know me, Al.'"

The King's name is, of course, Albert. Evidently this reached the King's ear, for after dinner he said: "Admiral, I quizzically said: 'Admiral, I didn't know that it was from my name that you Americans got that expression.' 'No, your Majesty,' replied the Admiral, 'it was not. It was from one who held a much more exalted position than yours.' Smiling, he said, 'That is not hard to do, but who was it?' Then the Admiral told him that some years ago, when they kept a station-ship in Constantinople, the Yankees taught the Turks to play baseball. In the final match between the Turks and the blue-jackets when the first Turk came to bat he said: 'Allah! Give me an eye to see the ball!' He struck three times, and was out. The second Turk said: 'O Allah! Give me the skill to hit the ball!' He likewise struck out. The third Turk came to bat, and said: 'O Allah! Grant that I may make a base hit.' And he also struck out. The sides changed and an American blue-jacket came to bat. He fanned the home-plate with his bat, and exclaimed to the world at large, 'You know me, Al,' and knocked a home run!

ANHWEI TROOPS MOVING.

FIGHTING IN CHINA SPREADING.

FENG IN DANGER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ANKING, May 20.

The Kuo Min learns that General Fang Chen Wu left for Nanking last night, in response to a summons from Chiang Kai Shek. A large force of Anhwei troops have been transferred to Pengpu, and it is stated that after conferring with Chiang Kai Shek, Fang Chen Wu will go to Pengpu to establish his Military Headquarters there.

A General Attack.

SHANGHAI, May 19.

A telegraphic report from Nanking states that the order for a general attack on the Kuomintang troops of Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang on the Peking-Hankow Railway has been announced and signed by Marshal Chiang Kai Shek, General Yen Hsi Shan (who controls Shanai and Chihli Provinces) and General Tang Seng Chi (formerly of Hupai and Hunan).

Advance on Swatow.

Reports from South China state that Fukien troops have entered Kwangtung and are advancing upon Swatow to oust the pro-Kwangsi administration.

CHIANG KAI SHEK AND FENG.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, May 20.

Chiang Kai Shek has repeatedly wired to Feng Yu Hsiang asking him to come to Nanking but so far no reply has been received. Chiang held a meeting on the afternoon of May 18 to discuss the situation.

On the same day, Ho Ying Ching also held a conference with his subordinate generals at Hankow.

THE POSITION OF SHANSI.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, May 20.

Feng Yu Hsiang has detailed a delegate to persuade Yen Hsi Shan not to join Chiang Kai Shek on the condition that if he (Yen) agrees, Feng's troops will abandon their intention to attack Shanai.

Yen seemed to be convinced and it is quite probable that he will declare neutral.

On account of this, Feng detailed his troops from Tun Kwan to Fancheng and Siangyang in Western Hupai to fight against Chiang's forces.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, May 20.

It is reliably reported that Feng Yu Hsiang has decided to abandon Honan and march his troops to LoYang and Tungchow, to attack Shansi.

The situation in Taiyuanfu, the capital of Shansi, is grave.

THE DAMAGED RAILWAY.

Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, says that much damage has been done to the Peking-Hankow Railway by Feng Yu Hsiang's troops and that part of the railway bridge across the Yellow River has also been destroyed. He added that it would take huge sums and considerable time for the repairs.

Since the disorganization of the Lung-Hai Railway, service between Haichow and Kweichang has been suspended. Telegraphic services have been also interrupted.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST KWANGSI.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHANGSHA, May 20.

Hunan troops under Ho Chien are not pursuing the Kwangsi armies, but attempting to march swiftly southwards with the object of capturing Wuchow, where the rebel headquarters are established, and thereby to make a junction with the Kwangtung forces.

GRAF ZEPPELIN MISHAP.

NO FOUL PLAY, SAYS COMMANDER.

THANKS FOR HELP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 19.

The fact that four of the five engines of the Graf Zeppelin broke down has led to the talk of sabotage at Friedrichshafen but Dr. Eckener is reported to have declared that he did not believe there had been foul play. In the meanwhile three spare motors are still lying at the works pending instructions from Dr. Eckener, whilst the fourth, which had been consigned to Japan, has been intercepted at Genoa.

Dr. Eckener has telegraphed to the French Ministers of War and Marine paying warm tributes to the French soldiers and sailors for helping in the landing of the Graf Zeppelin. The tone of the messages, to which cordial replies were sent, made a favourable impression in France.

Another Air-Liner Down.

BUDAPEST, May 19.

While a Vienna-Budapest air liner was flying over the Danube near Budapest an explosion occurred and a wing dropped off. The machine fell into the river and the pilot and a passenger were drowned.

CANADA'S MINISTER TO JAPAN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKYO, May 20.

Although Mr. Masler, Canada's first Minister to Japan, is not expected till October, Mr. Hugh Keenleyside has arrived to take up the post of First Secretary of the Legation, which is opening next week.

AUSTRALIAN FLYERS MISSING.

GRAVEST FEARS FOR THEIR SAFETY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SYDNEY, May 19.

The airmen Moir and Owen are missing. They were due at Darwin on Saturday evening from Bima, but have not been sighted since passing over Koepang at 11.45 on Saturday.

Captain Grosvenor, in a Moth aeroplane, flew out to sea from Darwin and searched the coastline, but after a 400 miles flight, he reported that he found no trace of the airmen.

The gravest fears are entertained of their safety, though it is possible they may have landed at Atambowa.

DR. SUN YAT SEN'S RE-INTERMENT.

THE POPE'S DELEGATE.

(Nam Kung Pao.)

It is stated that the Pope has detailed a representative to be present at the re-interment of Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

Madame Sun Fo, Lin Sen, Wu Teh Cheng and Cheng Hung Nien arrived at Tientsin on the afternoon of May 18. Madame Sun Yat Sen arrived the same afternoon and the party left by rail for Peking.

The conveyance of the remains of Dr. Sun Yat Sen will take place on May 23, as originally decided.

A SHIPPING WARNING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SAMARU, May 19.

Another notice relating to shipping on the West River has been issued by the Harbour Authorities. It reads:—

"Vessels are not to proceed above Samshui as no protection is afforded."

COMMUNIST SHIP HELD UP.

TROUBLE FEARED IN OILFIELDS.

IRAQ POLICE ACTIVE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BASRA, May 20.

The Iraq police boarded the Soviet steamer Communist, from Odessa and an armed guard was placed aboard. The crew was not allowed to land. Local English banks refused to negotiate bills for the vessel. It is understood that this action was taken at the request of the authorities, and it is reported that nearly 700,000 silver rupees were aboard the ship, destined to be used to stir up further trouble in the Anglo-Persian oilfields at Abadan, where rioting, attributed to Communist propaganda, occurred recently.

The British sloop Cyclamen and the special service vessel Triad are standing by.

LORD ROSEBERY GRAVELY ILL.

CONDITION CRITICAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 20.

Lord Rosebery is reported to be gravely ill. His condition is critical. Lord Rosebery was 82 on May 7. His public career covers the great period of 56 years.

TRAGEDY AT A BALL GAME.

FATAL RUSH FOR SHELTER.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, May 19.

Two were killed and 50 injured in a mad rush for shelter from a thunderstorm on the part of spectators at a baseball game at the Yankee Stadium gate, leading to a 15-foot pit.

The gate collapsed under the pressure of the crowd and many persons fell pell mell into the pit.

DAVID'S TOMB.

MAY BE SHORTLY BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

[British United Press.]

JERUSALEM, May 19.

Jerusalem.—The tombs of King David and those who came after him in the monarchy of Judah may soon be brought to light. This is the belief of the Rev. C. B. Mortlock, who has come to Palestine to report on the progress of archaeological excavations on the site of the City of David.

Beneath the surface of the rock the excavators have found a series of five communicating chambers, Mortlock says. They are hewn out of the solid rock; the walls have been finely tooled to a smooth surface; and they are approached by a staircase cut with marvellous precision into the rock.

Agree With Biblical Facts.

"They tally well with what is known of the royal tombs," Mortlock declares. "The chambers have been used through successive ages, with the result that nothing remains but the relics of their last occupants, the Arabs."

There is considerable evidence, Mortlock says, in support of the belief that they are the ante-chambers to the tomb of David.

Not only are they near the wall and the gate, as recorded in the Bible and of the city, but they answer to the description and allusions of Josephus.

Bodyguards Slain.

In the "Antiquities of the Jews" it is related how Herod rifled one of the chambers of the tomb and took away a great deal of money. "And yet," says Josephus, "neither of them came at the coffins of the kings themselves, for their bodies were buried under the earth so artfully that they did not appear even to those that entered the tomb."

In a later chapter he tells how Herod "had a great desire to make more diligent search and to go further in, even so far as the very coffins of David and Solomon. But two of his bodyguards were slain by a flame that burst out upon those that went in, as the report went, so he was terribly frightened, and went out and built a prophetic memorial in white stone at the mouth of the tomb at great expense, to mark the light he had seen."

"A large stone platform at the mouth looks just the place to support such a monument," says the Rev. Mortlock.

GRAVE NEWS FROM INDIA.

HIGH OFFICIALS STRONGLY GUARDED.

FIRES IN LAHORE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 20.

The Daily Mail Calcutta correspondent says that most stringent precautions are being taken to guard the Viceroy, Provincial Governors, and high officers, and also the public buildings.

It is rumored that troops are being secretly moved to Northern India. There have been five outbreaks of fire in the railway workshops at Lahore in the last three weeks.

The police hold evidence of the imminence of grave happenings, necessitating all preparedness.

FRANCE'S HUGE PROJECTS.

BILLIONS OF FRANCS FOR THREE SCHEMES.

CONSTRUCTION WORK TO ENSURE WATER SUPPLY TO PARIS.

Paris.—The Government has laid before the Chamber a Bill concerning a number of big construction projects costing altogether something over two billion francs of which about 887 million francs are to be covered by German reparations deliveries in kind.

The first of these projects is for the construction of huge pipe-lines from the valley of the river Loire to Paris, which are to improve and safeguard a regular and sufficient water supply for the capital. It is to cost 1,500 million francs.

The second is for the creation of a network of canals in the prefectures of the Seine and Seine-et-Oise and estimated to cost 500 francs.

The third, costing 54 million francs, provides for the construction of very large water reservoirs and coffer-dams on the rivers Yonne and Marne, which are to prevent the annual flooding of the country.

CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA TO-DAY.

STARVATION WAGES FOR ESTATE WORKERS.

Moscow.—The president of the Council of the Soviet Republic of the Volga district has filed a complaint with the Moscow authorities on account of the lack of mechanical power and other working facilities in his district.

Another point of complaint is the fact that the workers on the fiscal estates get monthly wages of but 25 to 30 rubles, which is absolutely insufficient.

Without early and far-reaching improvements, the economic situation and the discipline among the workers will go from bad to worse, he declares.

BURGLAR SURPRISED.

ESCAPE AT THE POINT OF REVOLVER.

Exciting incidents are connected with a burglary in a busy part of Bradford. Mr. P. Northington, a tradesman, whose place of business is at a shop some distance from his residence, was held up at the point of a revolver in his house.

He and his wife were in the shop when their daughter, aged 12, ran in saying that there was a light in the house, which had been locked up earlier in the evening. Mr. Northington at once went to the house, where he found a light in one of the living rooms. Inside he discovered a man busy rummaging the drawers. On seeing Mr. Northington the intruder pointed a revolver at him, and threatened to blow his head off if he attempted to detain him. The man made on, and Mr. Northington chased him down the busy High-street, but lost him.

A search disclosed that, although there was a considerable sum of money in the house, only a few pounds were missing, in addition to an old revolver which was out of order, and is believed to be the one pointed at Mr. Northington's head. Early next morning he appeared afraid of the revolver, which the burglar held in front of him all the time. The man's face was covered with a muffer, and Mr. Northington stated that he was afraid he would not be able to recognise him.

It is believed that two men were concerned in the robbery.

UNLUCKY DUTCH PLANES.

ANOTHER ONE LOST AT BATAVIA.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BATAVIA, May 20.

The D23, another one of the Dutch seaplanes which flew from Holland, was totally destroyed by a fire which broke out owing to a short circuit exploding the fuel reservoir.

Two natives were badly burned and one European less seriously.

HELP FOR THE GRAF ZEPPELIN.

AMERICAN INTEREST.

[British United Press.]

Tokyo.—In connection with the world flight of the German dirigible Graf Zeppelin the Air Force Headquarters of the War Department reports that the Mitsubishi Trading Co., has placed an order for 450 drums of liquefied gas in the United States with the intention of offering the gas to the Zeppelin Commander for use in proposed Trans-Pacific flight from Japan. Each drum of gas will contain 240 litres.

It also is reported the War Department has decided to accept an invitation of the Germans for a passage across the Pacific on the airship for several Japanese army and navy officers.

HAVEN FOR REFUGEES.

GENERAL AND HIS WIVES THERE.

[British United Press.]

Beppu hot springs in the island of Kyushu have become a haven for Chinese refugees of the deposed Shantung clique, according to the Nippon Demop Agency.

General Chang Tsung Chang's fourth wife, four wives of Wu Kuang Hsin and a number of other Chinese, escorted by Mr. Chuhachiro Shirokuchi, Japanese adviser to the deposed war lord, arrived in Beppu this week. The party included the former chief of police of Chefoo, the ex-president of the Bank of Shantung, and others.

The Nippon Demop correspondent reports that all the leaders of the Shantung clique arriving in Beppu appear "well supplied with money."

General Chang Tsung Chang and a number of his followers fled to Japan after their defeat by forces of the Nanking Government. It is understood they are kept under close surveillance by agents of the Japanese Government.

ECHO OF MAY DAY RIOTS.

POSITION OF AMBASSADOR KRESINSKI DEFINED.

Moscow.—It is understood that in spite of Press reports to the contrary, the position of Soviet Ambassador to Berlin Kresinski, who has held his present post since July 1922, has not been affected by his recent stand against the anti-German demonstrations and certain utterances made by Commissary of War Woroshilov in connection with the May Day riots in Berlin, and the suppression of the Red Front-fighters' Association.

The Ambassador has been called to Moscow only in order to participate in the congress of the Soviets of the Union, in his capacity as member of the Central Executive Committee.

MALAYAN PRINTERS.

FORMATION OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

Penang.—A meeting called to form a "Printers' Co-operative Thrift and Loan Society" was held in the Town Hall. Mr. A. H. Lancaster, editor of the *Penang Gazette*, was in the chair.

Mr. Gammons addressed the meeting on co-operation explaining the objects and advantages of having such a society.

Mr. Gammons stated that it was the first meeting of the kind among printers in Malaya and he was glad that Penang was leading the way.

PARLIAMENTARY NOMINATIONS.

1,700 CANDIDATES.

THE "UNOPPOSED" DWINDLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 20.

Over 1,700 candidates will be nominated to-day for the Parliamentary elections.

There are very few unopposed returns, but they include the following ex-members:—The Speaker (Captain Fitzroy), Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Commodore H. D. King and Col. T. Sinclair.

CONVICTS' INVENTION.

PATENT FOR POWER PLANT GRANTED IN AMERICA.

Two convicts at the Maryland gaol although hampered by their inability to spend any time together or erect anything in the way of working models, have perfected a device for the hydraulic generation of power on which they have been given a patent by the United States.

They are, says a New York message, Frank Allers, a member of the Norris murder gang, and Raymond Scott serving a sentence for highway robbery. Scott, who has practical experience in power plants, supplied the technical knowledge, while Allers, always interested in hydraulic power, furnished the theory.

They passed books, plans, and blueprints back and forth under the supervision of the prison guards, working by day in the furniture factory of the prison and studying by night. Finally, when the plans were completed they sent them to a Washington attorney, who had a working model constructed on which they obtained a patent.

The device, which costs extremely little to operate, forces water into an air chamber by its own pressure; from there it is forced by compressed air into a turbine, and then returns to the original container to be used again. The prisoners have told the Warden they would be able to supply the prison with electricity for \$1,000 a year instead of the \$70,000 the prison now spends annually for power.

8-MILES-HIGH FLYING.

ACROSS ATLANTIC IN 12 OR 15 HOURS.

In no aspect of the world race for aircraft of greater speed, range, and power is rivalry now keener than in the ceaseless striving to fly higher and higher above the surface of the earth.

The fighting airman, rushing up to an aerial duel in a great mechanical "bird" of steel, must depend largely for his victory—as do the real fighting birds—on out-climbing and out-climbing his adversary.

So, by secret work in laboratory and workshop, scientists and designers are endeavouring to increase by thousands of feet the "ceiling," as it is called, or height limit of aeroplanes.

What are contemplated are great streamlined machines of metal which, rushing up till they are six, seven or eight miles high, may whirl above the Atlantic at such speeds that a flight between Europe and America will be accomplished in not more than 12 or 15 hours.

AN OMINOUS LETTER.

OLD MAN WHO SENT MONEY FOR HIS FUNERAL.

Hanging from a rafter in the roof, James Shoebridge, an old man, was found dead in the house where he lived alone in Wilmington, Kent. The police had previously visited Shoebridge's home upon receipt of a letter he had addressed to his daughter in Brighton, and in which he enclosed money for his funeral.

Shoebridge was then alive and well. Apart from his explanation of wishing to induce his daughter to see him, he assured the police that he had never thought of any such thing as suicide. He even seemed to be in good spirits.

Subsequently, however, the local police constable, not quite satisfied, watched for Mr. Shoebridge, and, not seeing him about by nine o'clock in the morning, knocked at the front door of the cottage.

Getting no answer, he broke in and found the man dead.

Telegrams in Brief.

With Madame Alphonse Daudet, the widow of the great French writer as godmother, the Dayangmuda of Sarawak, Lady Bortram Brooke, has been received into the Catholic Church.

Two Japanese naval amphibians are hopping off from Yokosuka on a round trip of 2,544 miles to Saipan Island, in the Mariana Group, and return. The amphibians expected to arrive at Saipan Island on Sunday, stopping at Chichijima, in the Bonins, en route. This is their first attempt.

The death is announced of the actress, Mary Shaw. From New York the death is also announced of the actress, Miss Hilda Moore.

Ex-President General Calles, has resigned from the Mexican Ministry of War, and is retiring to his country to engage in farming.

"BALLOON" TROUSERS FOR WAITERS.

LIVELY DEBATE IN MANILA.

KEEPING UP WITH THE TIMES.

Manila.—A spell of unusual lethargy on the part of the members of the municipal board due to a newspaper story about the "hot" season, was broken by a lively debate over whether waiters in Manila restaurants should be required by law to wear more than B.V.D.'s when serving patrons.

Councillor Jose Topacio Nueno proposed an ordinance which would make it obligatory for all waiters to wear shoes, coats and pants and to appear "decent." Councillor Pascual Santos opposed the measure on the grounds that it was "discriminatory." The ordinance was not passed.

"No Trousers Revolution."

The council's weighty discussion caused considerable public interest and resulted in a number of editorials, one of which follows:

"King Amanullah of Afghanistan tried to force his Afghan subjects to wear balloon trousers and derby hats and the result of his attempt to reform the Afghan dress was a revolution which forced him out of his throne."

"There is now an attempt on the part of the municipal board to regulate what restaurant waiters and vendors on the streets should wear. This is not Afghanistan. And such a comedy as a trousers revolution is not likely to break out in Manila even if the municipal board should pass an ordinance regulating the clothing of waiters and vendors."

Public Taste and Opinion.

"But it seems a pity to waste so much perspiration these hot days over a trifle such as this question, which now occupies the attention of the councillors."

"It must be admitted that waiters in drawers and undershirts are not such an edifying sight. But it seems that the modern tendency is toward nudity. And it is, indeed, quite a task to go against the spirit of the age."

"What is more, there are such things as public taste, and public opinion. If the public is willing to be served in restaurants by waiters 'en deshabille,' surely it would be in restraint of trade to force the waiters to put on balloon trousers and winter coats while they are attending to their business."

"As for the tourists, they go to strange places to see strange sights, something different from what they see at home."

TANK INVENTOR'S CLAIM.

An elderly man who claims to be the inventor of the tank applied to Mr. Graham Campbell at Bow Street Police Court recently for advice as to how he could proceed in order to prove his claim. The applicant, Mr. George Quattrone, of Lamb's Conduit Street, W.C.1, told the magistrate that the idea of the tank occurred to him in 1915, when our troops were being mown down by the Germans.

Four gentlemen who were interested in his idea discussed the matter with him in Hyde Park at about that time, and he explained to them his conception of a land battleship with caterpillar wheels. They were keenly interested and after going into details one of them said "Can't we make something of this?" They then assured him that if anything came of his idea there would be something for him.

He had never seen the men before, or since, and he was now anxious to get into touch with them in connection with a claim which he intended to make against the Government.

The Magistrate told the applicant that he could do nothing for him, and advised him to see a solicitor.

DUCKWORTH ON THE "BARRACKERS."

TEST PLAYER INTERVIEWED.

YOUNG KANGAROO AS SOUVENIR.

George Duckworth, the Lancashire wicket-keeper, when interviewed shortly after the arrival of the Test team in London was quite emphatic that England thoroughly deserved to win the rubber. "We won," he said, "a better side in combination and in most instances individually. It was the pull-together spirit that enabled us to win through."

"The first Test match opened the eyes of most Australians and enabled us to establish a moral ascendancy as well. Team-work did the trick. The Australian selectors were in something of a quandary to know whom to pick, and they certainly played in our hands by not choosing a fast bowler like Wall to take the place of Gregory until the last Test."

Keen, Fresh Players.

"By that time Australia had got together quite a good side, the young players in it being very keen and fresh. We, on the other hand, were rather tired, and, I should say, showing signs of staleness. Certainly our fielding fell off considerably from the previous accuracy that had characterised it, and we did not take our chances of getting men out."

"All through the tour the batting of Wally Hammond stood out."

though he played a different game to that which he shows us in England. Maurice Tate, too, was a great bowler—always trying. He told me that he found the wickets nothing like so fast as in 1924, and he could not make good-length balls lift so much.

"Mr. White, too, bowled extraordinarily well, his flight and change of pace keeping practically all the batsmen quiet. No one hit him for six. As he had to do such a lot of work it is marvellous how he retained his accuracy."

Noisy but Not to be Blamed.

In answer to the obvious question as to what were his views on "barracking," the Kippax incident, and umpiring, he said: "Oh, no, I am not going to talk about those things. I certainly think George Hele is a splendid umpire, capable of holding his own in any company. My friends the 'barrackers' were noisy, and often very rude, but, after all, I do not think they can be blamed very much. The Australian grounds are so large that from the ringside it is difficult to see what is happening when it is a question of a near thing."

"Perhaps it is only natural that if they hear me appeal and the umpire won't give it they should get at me. That is all part and parcel of Australian cricket. Possibly they do not mean all they say, but at any rate, it is a little trying to the nerves when it goes on all day for six or seven days. But I don't blame them."

"I thoroughly enjoyed the trip from start to finish. It was a wonderful experience and education. Oh, yes, I kept a diary. That, I should think, will be interesting to read a few years hence. The grounds in Australia are a revelation. All of them are circular or oval, with railings right round, and nobody is allowed on the grass, though at the end of a Test match there is always a rush to look at the wicket."

Australia's Colts.

"The pitches are marvelous to wear. Why, at Melbourne in the last Test, I should think that another three days' play would have been possible on it. Slight rain does not damage them, a couple of rollings binding the top dressing together and making it almost a new wicket. They must be heart-breaking wickets on which to bowl, for it is most difficult to make the ball turn."

"Australia has plenty of good young cricketers coming on, and they ought to be able to send a useful side. Some in 1930, but I doubt if they will take the 'ashes' back with them. Many of the team are bound to be fresh to English conditions, and from what I saw I should imagine it will take them a little time to get used to our wickets, where the ball is generally doing something. Bowling, however, will be their chief difficulty, unless someone is unearthed in the meantime."

"I met with great hospitality in Australia, and ran across numerous Warrington people, all of whom were most kind. (Duckworth is a Warrington man.) I have been given lots of souvenirs of different sorts. I had a young kangaroo presented to me, but I could not bring it on the Ormoude, so it is coming by another ship. I am wondering how it will stand the passage."

SPEAKS FOR ITSELF!

HONG KONG,

May 16, 1929.

THE HONG KONG DAILY PRESS,

HONG KONG.

SIR,

I am pleased to say I have found

lucrative employment, through the

medium of your valuable Advertising

Columns.

Yours faithfully,

Box 7771.

[The original is on file in our office.]

WHY NOT YOU!

YESTERDAY'S KEEN RACING.

EXCELLENT WIND UP OF SEASON.

MR. HARRIMAN'S THREE WINNERS.

Excellent sport was witnessed at Happy Valley yesterday afternoon when the last meeting of the first half of the 1928-1929 season was brought to a successful conclusion.

Immediately after all the racegoers had left after the last race a large gang of coolies were hard at work demolishing the rest of the buildings, so as to further the new construction scheme. The Committee hope to have the structure in readiness for the resumption of racing which is expected to be in the early part of next October.

It is expected that quite a number of new owners will be racing next year and provision has to be made for better accommodation all round.

There is not the slightest doubt that the Hong Kong Jockey Club will eventually have a racecourse that will compare with anything out in the East.

THE RACING.

Crocodile Stakes.

After Tornado had thrown his jockey, Mr. A. B. S. Clark, and had treated the spectators to a series of circus stunts the field of twelve was sent off to a good start. The Jungle Book led early on but was displaced by Salsaline at the Rock. Salsaline, The Jungle Book and False Alarm were dead level at the distance post, and a gruelling race saw Mr. Heard bringing Salsaline in, a length in front of The Jungle Book, which had the better of False Alarm. Salsaline was an odds-on favourite.

Cheung Chai Plate.

Despite his impost of 168 lbs. Young Pretender had a comfortable victory over eight other entries in this five furlong race.

Monterey Bay started a favourite and carried half the money, but he could not manage to get nearer than two lengths from the winner at the finish.

San Francisco was in the lead most of the way, but could not hold out long enough. He was a beaten animal at the distance post.

Lantau Handicap "B" Class.

Bright Prospect (140 lbs.) seemed a good thing for this race and was accordingly made favourite. He failed to get a place.

Ace of Spades led at the start to be displaced by Glory at the Rock. Mowgli and Monk caught up with Glory at the two mile from home.

Mr. Harriman secured a verdict of half a length for Monk. Mowgli was two and a half lengths behind Glory. Bright Prospect made a late rush, but the animal bored out and carried Mr. Proulx all over the straight, finishing fourth.

Whitsun Plate.

Christmas Chimes started a hot favourite in this race over the mile and a quarter. One-third carried 688 lbs. and Chesapeake Bay was next in demand with 306 supporters.

Skiffaxi showed the way over the first half mile, when he was displaced by One-Third. Christmas Chimes led within striking distance of the leader until entering the straight when he drew level and put up a gruelling duel in the last hundred yards. One-Third got the verdict by a short head. Chesapeake Bay was slow off the mark and never threatened at any time. He was, however, too good for the rest and secured third place comfortably.

May Plate (Handicap).

Seven ponies faced the starter in this race. San Francisco carrying 172 lbs. He showed the way as the flag fell and set a cracking pace but faded out five furlongs from home.

Tanling Stag and Mount Elburz had a lead of many lengths at the Rock and the former entered the straight, a good ten lengths in front of the rest of the field.

As You Like It made a successful effort to catch the leader in the straight, just getting the verdict on the post.

Brigade Call, the favourite, was third, several lengths to the back.

Lantau Handicap "C" Class.

Inca, the favourite in the race, did not disappoint, running home two lengths in front of Rummy who was again two and a half lengths in front of Zenjibill.

Inca was ridden by Mr. Harriman, who waited confidently at the rear until the Rock when he gradually forged ahead to take the lead at the last quarter mark. He ran very strongly in the straight and made made little of Zenjibill's challenge. Rummy made a late burst and got second place, disposing of Rummy fifty yards from home.

Lama Plate.

Six of the best sabs started in this race over the mile. Once again Mr. Heard showed his superiority. He did not have the best mount in Nookhall, but he had things pretty much his own way in the straight.

The Duke of Normandy and King's Falloch led, but were displaced at the Rock by Nookhall who was never headed, winning by a length and a half from The Ape, which made a belated effort to win in the straight. The Jamaica was a further two lengths behind.

Lantau Handicap "A" Class.

Rose Hall (Mr. Harriman up) carried more than half the tickets in a field of nine in the last race and justified the confidence placed in him.

O'Moon made the pace and led by six lengths on entering the straight. Mr. Heard on Tangle threatened the leader at the Distance Post, but only flattered to deceive. Rose Hall made a terrific effort in the last furlong, and although the pony swerved heavily Mr. Harriman managed to win by a length. City Hall was third, three lengths away.

THE RESULTS.

1.—Crocodile Stakes: Six Furlongs. For China ponies, non-winning subscription griffins of this Club, of any season. Jockey allowance. 1st prize \$400; 2nd prize \$150; 3rd prize \$100.

Mr. K. H. Kay's Salsaline

Mr. Harbot's The Jungle Book

Mr. R. M. Austin's False Alarm

Also ran: Bowden (Mr. Remedios); Half Pint (Mr. Charles); Kum On (Mr. Sewell); Mountain Air (Mr. da Roza); Movanager (Mr. Cave); Ploughman (Mr. Lau); Pumpkin (Mr. Liang); Sunshine (Mr. Harriman); Tornado (Mr. Clark).

Time: 1min. 55.1-seconds.

Won by a length; half a length between second and third.

Parimutuel.

Winner \$7.70

Place, 1st 6.20

" 2nd 19.00

" 3rd 0.70

Betting.

Winner. Place.

Bowden 11 38

Ploughman 4 12

The Jungle Book 9 55

False Alarm 248 648

Movanager 13 60

Mountain Air 69 152

Sunshine 87 248

Tornado 13 32

Pumpkin 1 7

Half Pint 15 67

Salsaline 683 800

Kum On 8 38

2.—Cheung Chai Plate: Five Furlongs.

For China ponies that have started in Hong Kong at least twice since January 1, 1929. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners this year of one race (other than races confined to subscription griffins), 7 lbs. penalty; of two or more races, 14 lbs. penalty. Jockey allowance, 1st prize \$400; 2nd prize \$150; 3rd prize \$100.

Mr. Dynasty's Young Pretender

Mr. Han Un's Monterey Bay

Mr. W. T. Stanton's Buster

Also ran: Blue Danube (Mr. Lee); City Hall (Mr. Arnold); Erin's Isle (Mr. Charles); Ideal Stag (Mr. McCartney); Loch Eire (Mr. Heard); San Francisco (Mr. Cave).

Time: 1min. 12.2-seconds.

Won by two lengths; two lengths between second and third.

Parimutuel.

Winner \$48.80

Place, 1st 10.70

" 2nd 8.90

" 3rd 10.50

Betting.

Winner. Place.

Young Pretender 137 219

Buster 93 223

Monterey Bay 719 804

San Francisco 101 207

Loch Eire 155 274

City Hall 70 248

Blue Danube 31 60

Erin's Isle 23 74

Ideal Stag 9 35

3.—Lantau Handicap "B" Class: One Mile.

For China ponies. Ponies other than subscription griffins, which have won the Aggregate Stakes, Substitute Stakes, or an "A" Class Handicap since January 1, 1929, barred. 1st prize \$400; 2nd prize \$150; 3rd prize \$100.

Mr. Hinson's Monk

Messrs. Cheng and Ng's Glory

Messrs. Stanton and Reidy's Mowgli

Also ran: Tarzan (Mr. Heard); Zephyr (Mr. Arnold); Nara Stag (Mr. Soares); Flying Stag (Mr. Remedios); Erstwhile (Mr. Clark); Doubtful (Mr. Loo); Bright Prospect (Mr. Proulx); Ace of Spades (Mr. Charles).

Time: 2mins. 07.1-seconds.

Won by half a length; two lengths and a half between second and third.

Parimutuel.

Winner \$32.30

Place, 1st 10.70

" 2nd 8.90

" 3rd 15.30

Betting.

Winner. Place.

Tarzan 142 199

Bright Prospect 225 333

Erstwhile 4 24

Nara Stag 45 96

Monk 192 210

Flying Stag 19 34

Doubtful 20 29

Zephyr 10 35

Mowgli 90 116

Glory 197 258

Ace of Spades 30 113

4.—Whitsun Plate: 1 1/2 Miles.

For China ponies that have started in Hong Kong and have won in Hong Kong in 1929, \$750 or over in cash prizes. Weight 148 lbs. For each \$200 or part thereof won in excess of \$750, 1 lb. extra. Subscription griffins of this Club of any season allowed 10 lbs. 1st prize \$500; 2nd prize \$300; 3rd prize \$150.

Mr. Yam Man's One-Third

Messrs. Beith & Heard's Christmas Chimes

Mr. Hinson's Chesapeake Bay

Also ran: Grand Tattoo Eve (Mr. Stanton); Skiffaxi (Mr. Newbiggin); Town Hall (Mr. Soares).

Time: 3mins. 35secs.

Won by a short head; four lengths between second and third.

Parimutuel.

Winner \$13.60

Place, 1st 5.20

" 2nd 5.10

" 3rd 5.30

Betting.

Winner. Place.

Town Hall 44 102

Skiffaxi 44 143

Chesapeake Bay 303 415

Christmas Chimes 886 975

One-Third 642 735

Grand Tattoo Eve 42 101

5.—May Plate (Handicap): 1 1/2 Miles.

For China ponies that have started at least four times since January 1, 1929, and have not won. To be ridden by novices. 1st prize \$400; 2nd prize \$150; 3rd prize \$100.

Mr. Service's As You Like It

Mr. Glenside's Fanning Stag

Mr. R. M. Austin's Brigade Call

Also ran: Duke of Milan (Mr. Lee); Kom Tong Hall (Mr. Liang); Mount Elburz (Mr. Lau); Movanager (Mr. Cave); San Francisco (Mr. Bennett).

Time: 2mins. 43.3-seconds.

Won by a head; half a length between second and third.

Parimutuel.

Winner \$19.30

Place, 1st 8.90

" 2nd 8.10

" 3rd 5.80

Betting.

Winner. Place.

Mount Elburz 27 77

Brigade Call 519 768

Duke of Milan 69 191

As You Like It 248 301

Kom Tong Hall 11 34

San Francisco 108 96

Movanager 31 77

Fanning Stag 49 100

6.—Lantau Handicap "C" Class: One Mile.

For China ponies. Ponies other than subscription griffins, which have won the Aggregate Stakes, Substitute Stakes, or an "A" Class Handicap since January 1, 1929, barred. 1st prize \$400; 2nd prize \$150; 3rd prize \$100.

Messrs. Ip and Mo's Inca

Mr. James's Rummy

Messrs. Harry and Henry's Zenjibill

Also ran: Cavalier (Mr. Charles); Dark Eyes (Mr. Newbiggin); King's Parade (Mr. Clark); May (Mr. Soares); Mirror Hall (Mr. Loo); The Parmigan (Mr. Roza); White Mist (Mr. Proulx).

Time: 2mins. 03.3-seconds.

Won by two lengths; two and a half lengths between second and third.

Parimutuel.

Winner \$19.60

Place, 1st 8.00

" 2nd 7.20

" 3rd 8.00

Betting.

Winner. Place.

No. 407 1,682.80

No. 234 480.80

No. 421 240.40

Unplaced runners of \$50 each: Nos. 410, 509, 623, 430, 293, 142.

Betting.	Winner.	Place.
Inca	395	582
Rummy	190	293
Zenjibill	223	309
Dark Eyes	94	91
The Parmigan	94	183
White Mist	2	15
May	23	75
King's Parade	37	76
Cavalier	35	68
Mirror Hall	6	17

7.—Lama Plate.—From the Two Mile Post One Round and In (about 1 Mile 165 Yards).

For China ponies, subscription griffins of this Club of this season. Winners at this meeting barred. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of two races, 5 lbs. penalty; of three more races, 10 lbs. penalty. Non-winners allowed 5 lbs. Jockey allowance. 1st prize \$400; 2nd prize \$150; 3rd



REGULAR PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG, AMOY, SHANGHAI, MANILA AND THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

SOUTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIKINI	DAILY, KLUNG & AMOT	22nd May	23rd May	MANILA, M'KASAR & SOERABAYA
TJIKEMBANG	S'hai & AMOT	23rd May	24th May	BATAVIA
TJIMANOEK	DAILY, KLUNG & AMOT	3rd June	4th June	MANILA, M'KASAR & SOERABAYA
TJIKARANG	S'hai & AMOT	3rd June	4th June	BATAVIA
TJISAROEBA	S'hai & AMOT	13th June	14th June	BATAVIA
TJISALAK	DAILY, KLUNG & AMOT	17th June	18th June	MANILA, M'KASAR & SOERABAYA
TJISONDARI	S'hai & AMOT	24th June	25th June	BATAVIA

NORTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIKARANG	BATAVIA	22nd May	24th May	AMOT & S'hai
TJISAROEBA	JAVA, MAKASSAR & AMOT	29th May	1st June	AMOT & N. CHINA
TJISALAK	BATAVIA	1st June	2nd June	AMOT & S'hai
TJISONDARI	JAVA, MAKASSAR & AMOT	12th June	14th June	AMOT & S'hai
TJIKEMBANG	BATAVIA	12th June	14th June	AMOT & S'hai
TJIKINI	JAVA, MAKASSAR & AMOT	19th June	21st June	AMOT & S'hai

EXCURSIONS TO JAVA

The regular service of the Java-China-Japan-Lijn steamers from Hong Kong to Java, and vice-versa, offers a splendid opportunity for excursions to Java (the Pearl of the East) and other parts of the Dutch East Indies.

Famous for craters and volcanoes, delightful scenery, invigorating Mountain resorts, excellent sporting facilities.

Travel in comfort on first class steamers with excellent accommodation for passengers; European Doctors carried; Wireless telegraphy installed.

Hong Kong to Batavia (7 days) saloon fare: \$175, return \$300.

For particulars apply—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Agents—

ROYAL NETHERLANDS INDIES AIRLINES, LTD.
York Building. Telephone C. 1574.

Money and Markets

HONG KONG MARKET REPORTS.

Yesterday's quotations for rice and other edibles are as follows:—

Rice.	Per Picul.
Ching Chuk	\$7.35
Kwok Po	7.35
Hung Po To	7.32
Woo Muk Keng	8.37
Broken, Red Seal	6.02
Broken, Green Seal	6.18
Granulated, Black Seal, No. 2	5.22
White Bran, Black Seal	3.35
Glutinous Red Seal	7.23
Glutinous granulated, No. 1	6.04
Ungranulated, Ching Yat	6.98

Miscellaneous.

Granulated sugar, coarse No. 18

Brown sugar, Java

Sugar candy, native

Fish Maw

Honey

Senriet Bean

Black Bean

Central Bank of China

Water Works

Electric Light & Power

Canton-Hankow Railway

The Sun Company

Sincere Company

Nanyang Bros. Tob. Co.

Canton Tramways

China Merchants' Steam Nav. Co.

Central Bank of China

Water Works

Electric Light & Power

Canton-Hankow Railway

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Canton Tramways

China Merchants' Steam Nav. Co.

Central Bank of China

RAW SILK REPORTS.

Messrs. Fentress & Co. have kindly supplied us with the following report, dated April 23, from Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co. of Liverpool:—

As foreshadowed in our last report, the advance has continued during the week under review, and values are about 10c. higher for near deliveries and 1c. higher for September.

The New York certificated stock on the 17th inst. was 2,550 bales, made up as follows:—

Grade:	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
	700	685	335	270	225	55	5	15	10																	

Mail advices to hand from New York state that due to the warm weather, the sales of piece goods have increased, and manufacturers are confident of a good summer demand. Hosiery mills also report a well maintained demand and are busy supplying retailers' needs. The hosiery trade is, however, exhibiting signs of uneasiness due to the fear of a revival of last year's stockless fad in America.

The total number of transferable notices for April delivery issued up to the 17th inst. was 92, and we understand they were eagerly absorbed by shorts and large consumers. 20/22 denier and medium grades of 13/15 denier are still commanding a premium, and importers are unable to satisfy the demand at present.

More optimism has been displayed in the New York market during the past week on the strength of Japanese markets and the statistical position. Consumption continues good, and with an active and increasing demand for Raw Silk, the tone has been firm. Our New York correspondents cabled last night that stocks of actual silk in New York are reported to be very low. The demand from manufacturers for near positions is increasing, and this is steadily influencing distant deliveries.

Close New York last night:—June \$2.15c., July \$2.07c., September \$4.91c.

MENTAL GIANTS OF THE FUTURE.

SCIENTISTS DISAGREE ON THE PENALTIES.

In learned discussions of Man, his origin and future, leading American scientists, recently assembled at Philadelphia, agreed that human beings in the course of the next few thousand years will evolve into a race of mental giants.

On the question of physical growth there is some disagreement. One group holds that man will become a superman in stature; another holds that while the brain will increase in size the body will diminish.

Delving into the mystery of life, Dr. G. W. Crile, the eminent scientist, of Cleveland, declared that recent experiments had disclosed that electric stress was the driving energy of life, and although it did not create life it had been very closely identified with the vital spark.

Note More Prominent.

Dr. Ardlicker, a scientist associated with the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, declared that man is making steady progress in the struggle with his environment.

He ventured to sketch the human being of a few generations hence as a person with larger brain and therefore a thinner skull. His eyes would be set deeper, the nose narrower and more prominent, the teeth smaller and fewer in number, and the hands and feet more slender.

Stature, he said, promises to be taller; the face will proceed slowly in refinement and handsomeness and character.

To pay for his mental progress and greater physical refinement man will be faced with more frequent functional disorders and mental derangements.

The only serious danger to humanity's future, Dr. Ardlicker said, was the probable decline in the birth rate as man's mentality developed. "Large brains and large families do not go well together," he concluded.

DUTCH INDIES RUBBER.

FIGURES OF EXPORTS FOR APRIL.

Batavia.—The export of rubber from Java and Madoera during April amounted to 6,123 tons, including 1,908 from Priok, 2,008 from Sourabaya and 406 from Semarang.

CANTON TRADE NOTES.

Due to limited consumption and large stocks, the general market for beans is inactive. Prices of soy bean have dropped by twenty to thirty cents. Latest quotations for soy bean, white bean, green bean, scarlet bean, and black bean are \$9.20, \$9.90, \$11.30, \$13 and \$8.10 respectively.

On account of the military operations, communication between Hong Kong and Wuchow is again held up. Five steam launches loaded with rice and other goods attempted to reach Wuchow but were forbidden to pass beyond Samshui and they had to return. Various goods, especially firewood, from Wuchow are held up, resulting in a higher price for firewood in this Colony.

The quantity of coal imported into Canton during last month (April) totalled 49,787 tons. Of this, over 24,000 tons came from Japan. Since the anti-Japanese boycott was abandoned, about half the total quantity of coal imported is of Japanese origin. In consequence, Chinese native coal and foreign coal from the Dutch Indies and Haiphong have been imported in much smaller quantities.

As a result of the recent rainfall, mulberry leaves have become more abundant causing a sharp drop in prices. During the first silk crop of this year, mulberry leaves were sold at nearly ten dollars per picul, an unusually high price, with the result that many of the silk flatures were faced with loss. At present the current price is only two dollars per picul in Kowloon.

The exchange rate for Hong Kong money has dropped much lower recently notwithstanding the political unrest in Kwangtung. The current value of \$1 Hong Kong money is about \$1.28 Canton. This is attributed to the maintenance of the value of the Central Banknotes by the local authorities and to the fact that with the political unrest, merchants need less Hong Kong money to pay for their orders.

The groundnut oil market has passed from bad to worse. There are large arrivals and overstock. Demand has been lacking since the fighting broke out and prices are low. As arrivals are short stocks of camellia-nut oil and wood-tar oil are scarce. Demand is limited and prices are firm. The bean oil market is normal. Quotations for groundnut oil, camellia-nut oil, wood-tar oil, and bean oil are Tls. 22, Tls. 20.40, Tls. 31.50 and \$18 respectively.

BERLIN EXCHANGE.

Berlin, May 17.—The stock exchange was very uneasy to-day on account of the shortage of money and the difficulty of obtaining short term loans. The tone recovered slightly on the strength of favourable reports from Paris. Frankfurt showed some improvement although prices weakened by from 1 to 2 per cent. Hamburg reports little business with falling prices.

New York	4.216
London	20.454
Paris	10.47
Amsterdam	109.49
Rome	22.07



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Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

COMBINED FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE.
CABIN CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR 50 PASSENGERS.
FARE FROM HONG KONG TO GENOA—£73. 0s. 0d.
OUTWARD.

Sailings from Europe for S'hai, Japan & Northern Ports:—

S.S. "OLDENBURG"	due here on or about the 28th May
S.S. "SAARLAND"	due here on or about the 10th June
M.V. "BREMEN"	due here on or about the 23rd June
S.S. "BREITENBURG"	due here on or about the 18th July
M.V. "LEVYKUSEN"	due here on or about the 18th July
M.V. "ERMLAND"	due here on or about the 2nd Aug

HOMEWARD.

Sailings for Genoa, Rotterdam and Hamburg via Manila, Singapore, Colombo & Port Said:—

M.V. "VOGTLAND"	sailing from here on or about the 21st May
M.V. "DUTSBERG"	sailing from here on or about the 1st June
M.V. "SAARLAND"	sailing from here on or about the 15th June
S.S. "OLDENBURG"	sailing from here on or about the 2nd July
S.S. "BREITENBURG"	sailing from here on or about the 18th July
M.V. "BREMEN"	sailing from here on or about the 27th July

Calling also at Marseilles.

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars please apply to

JEBSEN & CO.

12, Pender Street. Agents. Tel. C. 2225. Tel. C. 4754.

NORTH BORNEO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

MINUTES OF A COMMITTEE MEETING.

HELD IN THE SANDAKAN CLUB.

At a Committee Meeting of the North Borneo Chamber of Commerce held in the Sandakan Club on Friday, 3rd inst., the following business was transacted:—

Labour Advisory Board Meeting in Jesselton.

Mr. J. K. S. Malcolm placed before the Committee the draft minutes of the above meeting upon which an informal discussion took place. It was resolved that when the revised minutes came to hand these should be circulated to all members.

Recruiting of Javanese Coolies.

A letter was received from the Government Secretary together with an extract from a letter of the Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies addressed to His Excellency the Governor. It was stated therein that the Government of the Netherlands East Indies was unable to agree to the transport of Java-recruited coolies by other than Dutch ships.

Import and Export Trade.

Imports for the State for the 1st quarter 1929 amounted to \$2,008,245 and exports \$3,222,745. The export of rubber for March amounted to 1,173,298 lbs.

RIGHT TO CANE A BOY SMOKER.

HEADMASTER'S AUTHORITY UPHELD.

The decision of the magistrates at Newport, Salop, that a headmaster had the right to cane a boy pupil for smoking in the street after school hours was upheld by a King's Bench Divisional Court.

The court discharged a rule nisi for mandamus granted to Mr. Ernest James Wright, of Newport, Salop, calling on the local Bench to show cause why they should not state a case for appeal in consequence of their dismissal of a summons for assault on his son, Frank Douglas Wright, aged fifteen, by Mr. Brooks, headmaster of the Adams Grammar School.

Law and Girls.

The boy was a day pupil at the school, and he was cued by the headmaster for smoking in the street out of school hours. The case raised the point of how far the authority of the headmaster extended.

Mr. J. L. Pratt, on behalf of Mr. Wright, said that it had been contended by the other side that under the Children's Act a policeman could confiscate any cigarettes or cigarette papers found on a boy discovered smoking. That apparently did not apply to a girl under sixteen, as only the cigarette which she was smoking was liable to confiscation.

The Lord Chief Justice, Lord Hewart, said that like many other things, shows the importance of belonging to the other sex.

CONTEST OVER ACCESS TO SCHELDT.

IMPORTANT NOTE BY THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT.

Brussels.—A very important note of the Dutch Government has been published here concerning the question of the river Scheldt, which so far had remained in abeyance ever since two years ago the First Dutch Chamber rejected the convention agreed upon between the Dutch and Belgian Foreign Ministers, giving Belgium free access to the river as far up as Antwerp, a question which proved of the greatest importance in the early days of the war.

In the latest note, the Dutch Government refuses to continue or resume the negotiation of 1820 whereas it would be willing to submit the whole problem to the International Tribunal at the Hague in case Belgium desires so.

This concession on the part of the Dutch Government refutes the suspicion variously expressed in the Belgian press that Holland had seized upon the opportunity given by the refusal of the First Chamber to ratify the former convention for taking up this question at all, as she herself is not interested in seeing the present status changed in favour of Belgium.

The Lord Chief Justice, giving judgment, said that there was a rule of the school prohibiting smoking on the school premises or in the street, and the boy knew of that rule.

CRAGADOUR TO RESUME STRONG WORK.

VETERINARY'S REPORT.

COLT SUFFERING FROM INDIGESTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 20.

An encouraging statement by Mr. Lawson, the trainer of Cragadour, the Derby entrant, says that a veterinary examination shows that the colt is suffering from indigestion. He is expected to resume strong work on Wednesday.

DAVIS CUP TENNIS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HAVANA, May 20.

In the Davis Cup Tennis contest, Cuba beat Mexico.

TENNIS TOURNEY IN BERLIN.

VISITORS' SUCCESSES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, May 19.

Foreigners have proved successful in two of the premier competitions at the Rotweiss Tennis Club's annual tournament, which attracted a fairly big international entry.

In the final of the Women's Doubles, Mrs. Neave and Miss Hease (South Africa) beat Frau Stephanus and Fraulein Feitz by 7-5, 7-5.

In the final of the Men's Doubles, after a thrilling struggle, Jacques Brugnon and Henri Cochet (France) defeated Dr. Preuss and Modenhauer by 4-6, 6-3, 10-8.

American Ladies Win.

PARIS, May 19.

The Franco-American women's tennis match at Auteuil resulted in the United States beating France by four matches to three.

Results:—
Madame Mathieu beat Miss Edith Cross, 6-3, 6-2.
Miss Helen Wills beat Madame La Faurie, 6-0, 6-2.
Madame La Faurie beat Miss Cross, 6-3, 9-7.

Miss Helen Wills beat Madame Mathieu, 8-6, 6-0.
Miss Morrill beat Madame Kleinadel, 10-8, 3-6, 7-5.

Miss Morrill and Madame Bordet beat Miss Morrill and Mrs. Bundy, 6-3, 8-6.

Miss Helen Wills and Miss Edith Cross beat Madame Mathieu and Madame La Faurie, 6-2, 2-6, 6-4.

Davis Cup Tie.

SCHLIEFINGEN, May 19.

Holland has eliminated Egypt from the Davis Cup contest, winning by three matches to one.

MAN AND WIFE WRONGFULLY ACCUSED.

MAGISTRATE AND A "LUDICROUS CHARGE."

Severe criticisms of a laundry company's business methods were passed by Mr. Marshall, magistrate, at West London Police Court when he discharged Mr. Ernest Ryan, aged thirty-seven, a furrier, and Mrs. Mary Ryan, his wife, who were accused of stealing linen from a furnished flat at Elgin-terrace, Notting Hill.

Mrs. Carter, the landlady, stated that Mr. and Mrs. Ryan left the flat owing rent and she missed the linen. She communicated with the police and the Ryans were arrested.

Mrs. Carter, replying to a solicitor for the defence, agreed that on the day Mr. and Mrs. Ryan left Mrs. Ryan told her that she had sent the linen to a laundry at Pembroke-road, Notting Hill.

Police Inquiries.

Detective Digby stated that after Mr. and Mrs. Ryan were brought to the court last week and were formally remanded Mrs. Ryan told him that the linen was at a laundry in Pembroke-road. Inquiries were made there and that statement was found to be correct.

Mr. Marshall: This is a perfectly ludicrous charge.

Mrs. Carter said that when she went to the receiving office of the laundry and asked if any linen had been left there in the name of Carter or Ryan she was told that there was none.

A woman laundry clerk told Mr. Marshall that there was no record at the receiving office of linen brought in. A docket was attached when it came back from the laundry.

Mr. Marshall: The result of this extraordinary system is that these two unfortunate people have been brought here on a charge for which there was no foundation.

SENSATIONAL AIR TESTS.

PILOTS' DEATH DIVES.

EXPERIMENTS TO AID SCIENCE.

"So much of the experimental flying done by Royal Air Force pilots at Farnborough, Marleham, and Felixstowe is in secret types of aircraft that little is known about it," writes an aeronautical correspondent in a Home paper. "Without mentioning the names of the aircraft or pilots, I am able to give two instances of the astounding tests which are carried out from time to time at these Service stations."

"The spinning of aeroplanes has been for several years the subject of experiment. One type of service aircraft was suspected of becoming uncontrollable in a spin, and an experimental pilot was detailed to discover if this was so. The machine was modified in readiness for this experiment so that the side of the cockpit could easily be knocked open to allow the pilot to escape by parachute."

"Spin" at 18,000 Feet.

"Rails were also fitted to the top plane so that the pilot could wrench himself out of his seat if centrifugal force was tending to hold him down, and there was a special step fitted on the floor to give him a good purchase with his feet in hurling himself from the machine."

"The pilot went up to 18,000 ft. and put the aeroplane into a spin. The machine instantly spun so quickly that the pilot was unable to make any observations and began to lose consciousness. After spinning for 9,000 ft. he succeeded, by violent use of the rudder and elevator controls and by opening the engine throttle, in extricating the machine from its spin."

"After this experiment certain modifications were made, and another spin was carried out, with the result that the machine again spun with lightning rapidity. The pilot fought with the controls, but could not extricate the machine, and so he decided to jump with his parachute. By this time, however, he found that he was unable to see clearly, and he could not pull himself out of his seat. For some as yet unexplained reason, however, the machine suddenly righted itself."

"Successful attempts to jump out of a Bristol Fighter during a spin were made by the late Leading Aircraftman Dobbs, but modern single-seater aeroplanes spin faster than Bristol Fighters. When wing slots are fitted the rate of spin is much reduced, and in some slotted machines it is difficult to hold them in a spin."

GIRL'S GRIM JEST.

LAUGHTER AFTER TAKING POISON.

A girl's laughing confession that she had taken poison was described at an inquest at Aberdeen, Glamorgan, in mail week on Eucire Griffiths, aged 19, a county school pupil and daughter of a miner of Margaret Street, Treecydon.

She took rat poison before she went to school.

Her father said that she had been corresponding with a young man for more than a year, and a fortnight before she received a letter from him which greatly upset her.

Lucy Winnell, a friend, said that the dead girl called to see her at 8.30 a.m. "We chatted for half an hour," she said, "and before she went she tapped me on the shoulder and said, 'I have taken poison.' I said, 'You haven't, have you?' Then she laughed loudly and tapped me again. I took it as a joke."

Dr. Ivor Banks said when the girl was admitted to hospital her whole body was in convulsions. She was unable to speak and died in a quarter of an hour. The poison she took contained more than 10 per cent. of strychnine.

The coroner, Mr. R. J. Rhys, in returning a verdict of suicide from strychnine poisoning, said that the girl's mental faculties must have been unsettled.

TO-DAY'S WIRELESS PROGRAMME.

BROADCAST BY Z.B.W. ON 350 METRES.

1.45 p.m.—Weather report.
3.30 to 6.30 p.m.—Programme of Chinese music (records supplied by The Pleasant Co.).
7.45 p.m.—Evening weather report.

8 p.m.—Evening programme (Columbia records supplied by Messrs. Anderson Music Co.).
10.30 p.m.—Close down.

A. GRETTA GREEN MARRIAGE.

CAMBRIDGE UNDERGRADUATE AND HEIRESS.

ELOPEMENT STORY.

After being missing for a day and a half Miss Olive Emily Riddell, an eighteen-year-old heiress, of Wickford, Essex, and Mr. Hector Graeme Mappin, a nineteen-year-old Cambridge undergraduate, were traced to Gretta Green where it was discovered they had been secretly married. The brief Scottish ceremony was performed early in the afternoon in front of the famous smithy at the village green, where hundreds of eloped couples have been made man and wife in the past. Mrs. Riddell, the wife of the blacksmith, officiated in the absence of her husband.

Miss Riddell is the daughter of Mr. E. B. Riddell, of Downham Grange, Wickford, near Billerica, Essex. Mr. Mappin is a friend of her family, and is son of Major G. F. Mappin, of The Turret, Upper Walmer, Deal. He is at Pembroke College, Cambridge.

A Dash to Carlisle.

Mr. Mappin had been staying at Downham Grange with Mr. Riddell's son, who is also an undergraduate at Cambridge. He left in the afternoon, and Miss Riddell disappeared at the same time in one of her father's cars. From that time until two days later no news had been received of the couple. Then it was disclosed that they had visited Gretta Green, where they inquired after Mr. Riddell, Mrs. Riddell, to whom they spoke, told them her husband was away, but that she was qualified to perform the ceremony.

"They drove up in an open car," Mrs. Riddell told a reporter, "a beany couple they made too. The girl asked if they could be married. I asked the young man if he had been living in Scotland for twenty-one days, which is necessary before the ceremony, and he told me with a downcast look he had not. So I had to say I was sorry but I could not feed them. They went away saying they were going to Carlisle to get a special licence. Then just about two o'clock they drove up again."

"Well, I'll Be Hanged!"

"Mr. Mappin jumped out of the car and lifting his sweetheart out rushed up to me and said 'It's all right. I have consulted someone in Carlisle, and he tells me we can be married after all.'"

He then made a statement to her concerning the residence question, as a result of which she was able to marry them. They drove off again in the car immediately afterwards and took the road to Carlisle, but they did not tell her they might have turned off at the crossroads which leads towards Dumfries.

A Kendal journalist interviewed Mr. Hector Mappin, who was accompanied by his wife, at Storrs Hotel, Windermere, which they left later at night by car. Mr. Mappin, who incidentally mentioned that he played as an English international against Scotland at golf in 1927, said that he first met his bride five months ago at her home, when he was the guest of her brother, Mr. Bramwell Riddell, "who is a close friend of mine at Pembroke College. On Saturday night I met Miss Riddell by arrangement in Chelmsford, and we suddenly made up our minds to go away and get married."

Mr. Mappin, when asked if they were married at Gretta Green, said he would say nothing beyond the fact that they were married.

In the visitors' book at the hotel the couple's names appear as of the Martine Hotel, Turnberry, Turnberry in Ayrshire.

"Well, I'll be hanged!" was Mr. Riddell's exclamation when a reporter broke the news to him that his daughter had been married.

"I don't know what to think about it," he added in reply to a question. "I have had no news from either of them to-day. I am not doing anything about the matter. What can I do? I shall simply have to wait. This news is certainly a surprise. I believe that Mr. Mappin was at St. Andrews for a time, so I suppose the marriage is legal."

STANDARDISING THE MATCH INDUSTRY.

SWEDISH EXPERT'S CLAIMS.

At a recent industrial assembly Mr. Amos Kruse, director of the Swedish Machine Industry Association, announced that, according to the latest estimates, a general industrial standardisation, if systematically carried through, would save Sweden an annual saving of interest on capital invested of 100 to 150 million kronor, and in Norway the corresponding gain would be over 70 million kronor.

The speaker stated that the estimated gain from the standardisation hitherto carried through in the United States amounts to about 800 million dollars annually. In Sweden, a Government Committee of standardising experts are hard at work and have made good progress in several directions.

DEFENCE OF THE EMPIRE.

CO-OPERATION WITH AUSTRALIA.

RE-ORGANISING THE FORCES.

Major-General Julius Henry Bruche, who since 1927 had been Adjutant-General of the Australian Forces, has gone to London to act in the dual capacity of representative of the Department of the Chief of the War Office, and as Military Representative in the Office of the High Commissioner of Australia.

General Bruche has served with distinction both with British and Australian Forces. The new duties of General Bruche are concerned with the arrangements for the courses of instruction for Australian officers at the colleges and schools in England, the exchange of officers, and the consideration of question of Empire defence.

Mechanisation.

The Australian Military Forces, General Bruche said were interested in mechanisation. He hoped to see something of the work of the experimental mechanised brigades this year at Aldershot and Salisbury Plain. The authorities in Australia had not done more than touch the fringe of mechanisation. They had a section of Mark II. Vickers (Medium) Tanks which were costly, and some six-wheeled vehicles, and the Commonwealth authorities were not prepared to make a further advance in that direction until something approaching finality had been reached.

The Australian Military Board were agreed about one thing, and that was that the organisation and administration of the Commonwealth Forces must be an exact replica of the British Army. In the past there had not been that co-ordination so essential in military organisation.

In any future war in which the Australian Army took part with the Mother Country the units of a division, both as regards equipment and numbers, would be the same as the British divisions—not one man more or less.

Nucleus Organisation.

The annual training establishments, which corresponded to the British peace establishments, were based on war establishments. They had been drawn up on the principle that it was preferable to maintain in peace the nucleus of as many as possible of the units to be raised in war, rather than to maintain at war strength a limited number of units, and to be compelled to raise complete fresh units on the outbreak of war.

The citizen forces consequently consisted of a nucleus organisation of all the units.

Under the provisions of the Defence Act the Australian Forces consisted of a permanent force and citizen forces. The permanent force was made up of Corps maintained for the purpose of providing commanders and staffs of the various formations for the citizen forces. It was recruited by voluntary enlistment and corresponded to the Regular Army in Great Britain.

The citizen forces were raised for the defence of the Commonwealth of Australia, and constituted the field army for that purpose, and except the light horse regiments were recruited on the basis of compulsory service.

The Act also provided that in time of war all male inhabitants between the ages of 18 and 60 were subject to compulsory service in the citizen forces, but liability did not extend to service beyond the limits of the Commonwealth, although that service might be voluntarily undertaken.

CODDLING CRIMINALS.

MR. JUSTICE SHEARMAN DISAPPROVES.

When Thomas Dickenson, aged 30, a fireman, was sentenced at Liverpool recently to three years' penal servitude for making counterfeit coins, Mr. Justice Shearman said: "People talk nowadays as if the only thing to do when you get a criminal is to coddle him or treat him with leniency and let him loose."

"What they forget is that the function of criminal punishment is to act as an example. If people think they can engage in coinage and make good profit, and then do only a stretch of a few months' imprisonment, they will take the risk."

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

The following is the disposition of warships now in harbour:

Basin—H.M.S. Tamar.
E. W. Basin—H.M.S. Thracian.
North Arm—H.M.S. Thracian.
W. Dock—H.M.S. Cornwall.
Sonne and Sirdar.
Foreign men-of-war—Ying Wei and Hai Yung (Chinese).
Mintanao (American), Tulsa (American).

ENGLISH COMEDY COMPANY.

THREE NIGHTS AT THEATRE ROYAL.

THE MOST POPULAR PLAYS.

After a highly successful season at the Star Theatre, the English Comedy Company will transfer to the Theatre Royal for three nights only, beginning to-morrow.

The three most popular plays in the company's repertoire have been chosen for the Theatre Royal. "The Best People," which will be given to-morrow, "The Ringer" on Thursday, and "A Cuckoo in the Nest" on Friday.

"The Best People" is a farce from the Lyric Theatre, London, where it ran for over 300 consecutive performances, the Prince of Wales seeing it more than once. The mother in the story wants her children to marry into "The Best People," but inclinations are otherwise.

"The Ringer" is one of Edgar Wallace's greatest thrillers, and when played by the Banvards at Kowloon, had the house tense with expectation. The story of the criminal lawyer, Meister, and the Ringer's vengeance and brilliant escape, is well known.

"A Cuckoo in the Nest" has had a tremendous success wherever it has been played. In India and Malaya the theatres were literally stormed by people anxious to secure seats and it also played to capacity houses at the Star Theatre. It is a delightful comedy of two innocent people who are put in a highly ridiculous and compromising situation.

Theatre-goers are advised to book seats at Montreux without delay. Prices of admission remain at the popular figures of \$2, \$3, and \$1.

LASH FOR "MAN-MAD" GIRLS.

"WOULD FOLLOW ANYTHING IN TROUSERS."

PLEA FOR CHURCH COURTS.

"I wish to God that the charge that used to be made against our churches that they were courting shops were true," said the Rev. J. Arnold Quail, Congregational pastor of Mansfield, in an address at Stamford, on "Biblical Hair and Pius Fours."

"It is simply disgusting to see the way the game is carried on in our towns and cities, and our churches should be really competent, courting academics, among other things, even more important. Young people's organisations especially should provide opportunities for the right kind of boys to meet the right kind of girls and get into the right kind of courting which alone can lead to the right kind of marriage."

"Anything in Trousers."

To the girls Mr. Quail said: "Some of you girls are just man-mad. You would follow anything in trousers. What sort of a fellow is going to take up with you if you go tramping and tramping after him? Do you think the fellows are all fools?"

"Try to cultivate a little proper maidenly reserve, and be sure that if the right man comes along he will find you and respect you the more for the reserve that you have."

Speaking to the boys, Mr. Quail said: "Some of you really do think the best girls are dying for you, but the best girls have not the slightest intention of doing so. You must show them that there is something in you."

HONG KONG TIDE.

The tide-table given below has been obtained by aid of the Tide-predicting Machine, which includes 40 components for the better prediction of tides from the results of the analysis of the tidal observations, taken at the Kaulung tidal observatory under the direction of Dr. Doberck during the years 1887, 1888 and 1889.

The times and heights are given for Kaulung; but they may be used for the Victoria Naval Yard and Aberdeen, the differences being very small.

The times of high and low-water must not be considered to coincide with the times of slack-water and change of current, the two phenomena being quite distinct.

From May 21 to 27, 1929.

Day of Week	Date	High Water		Low Water	
		Time	Height	Time	Height
Tues.	21	h. m.	a. m.	h. m.	a. m.
		8 5	8 1	1 45	2 3
Wed.	22	9 6	6 0	2 44	1 8
		9 57	4 7	3 33	1 4
Thurs.	23	10 48	4 4	4 1	1 1
		11 24	4 2	5 53	1 9
Fri.	24	12 06	4 1	6 30	1 7
Sat.	25	12 56	4 0	7 00	1 6
Sun.	26	1 04	3 9	7 30	1 5
		1 59	3 7	8 00	1 4
Mon.	27	2 51	3 6	8 30	1 3
		3 46	3 5	9 00	1 2

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To San Francisco and Los Angeles. To Seattle and Victoria.
The Sunshine Belt via Honolulu. The Short, Straight Route to America.
Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays. Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays.
Pres. McKinley, Tu, May 21, 5 a.m. Pres. Jefferson, Tu, May 29.
Pres. Grant, Tu, June 4. Pres. Lincoln, Tu, June 11.
Pres. Cleveland, Tu, June 18. Pres. Madison, Tu, June 18.
Pres. Pierce, Tu, July 2. Pres. Jackson, Tu, July 9.

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Pres. Polk, Sun, June 2, 8 a.m. Pres. Johnson, Sun, July 14, 8 a.m.
Pres. Adams, Sun, June 16, 8 a.m. Pres. Monroe, Sun, July 28, 8 a.m.
Pres. Harrison, Sun, June 30, 8 a.m. Pres. Wilson, Sun, Aug. 11, 8 a.m.

To Manila

Pres. Jefferson, May 21, 6 p.m. Pres. Cleveland, June 8, 6 p.m.
Pres. Grant, May 25, 6 p.m. Pres. Madison, June 18, 6 p.m.
Pres. Lincoln, June 4, 6 p.m. Pres. Pierce, June 22, 6 p.m.

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From Hong Kong.

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S.S. "NIPPON" ... Sails hence on or about 11th June
S.S. "TIMAVO" ... Sails hence on or about 10th June

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From Hong Kong.

S.S. "ROSANDRA" ... Sails on or about 29th May
M.V. "ROMOLO" ... Sails on or about 7th June
S.S. "FIUME" ... Sails on or about 18th June
S.S. "VENEZIA" ... Sails on or about 19th June

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CHINA NAVIGATION

COMPANY, LIMITED.

AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SHANTUNG"	On 21st May, 5 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	On 23rd May, 8 a.m.
WIKAIWAI, CHITTOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 23rd May, 10 a.m.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIKOW	"LINAN"	On 23rd May, 10 a.m.
HONGKONG, SINGAPORE & HONGKONG	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 24th May, 10 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUIYANG"	On 24th May, 8 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANHUI"	On 24th May, 8 a.m.
HONGKONG & SINGAPORE	"CHINHUA"	On 24th May, 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KALGAN"	On 24th May, Noon
SANTUO, S'AI, N'CHOW & D'ALY	"LUCHOW"	On 24th May, 3 p.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUNNING"	On 24th May, 5 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 24th May, 10 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANTUNG"	On 24th May, 8 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KIANGSU"	On 24th May, Noon
SWATOW, SHANGHAI, WIKAIWAI, CHITTOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 24th May, 10 a.m.

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CHANGTE	19th August	26th August
TAIPING	23rd September	30th September

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S.S. "CITY OF MOBILE"	via Suez Canal	17th June
S.S. "MACHAON"	via Suez Canal	3rd July

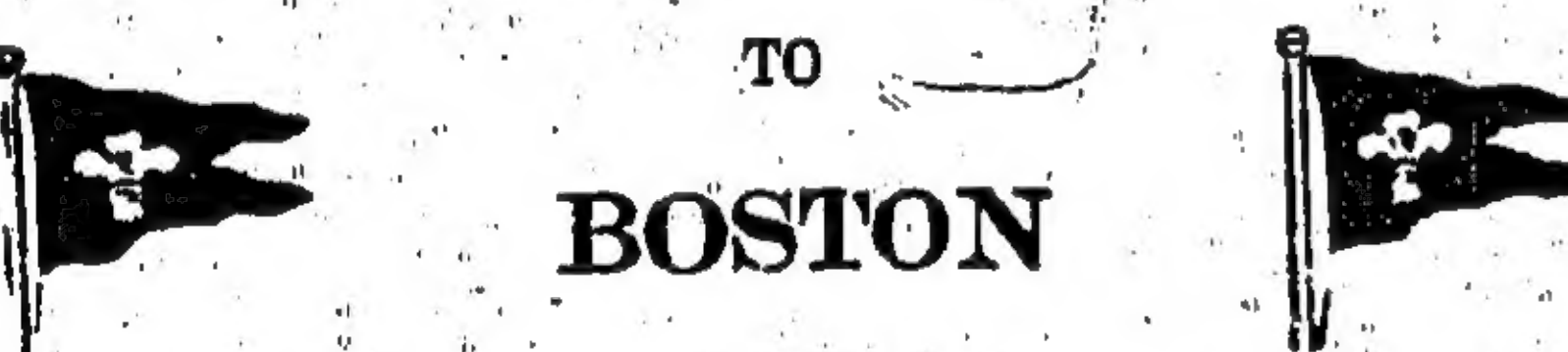
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SPHINX ... 4th June	G. METZGER ... 4th June
ANGERS ... 18th June	ANDRE LEBON ... 18th June
G. METZGER ... 2nd July	PORTHOS ... 2nd July
ANDRE LEBON ... 16th July	CHENONCEAUX ... 16th July
PORTHOS ... 30th July	ATHOS II ... 30th July
CHENONCEAUX ... 13th Aug.	D'ARTAGNAN ... 13th Aug.
ATHOS II ... 27th Aug.	SPHINX ... 27th Aug.

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ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

MAY 19, 1929.														MAY 20, 1929.													
STATION	Time from Sunrise	BAROMETER AT SEA LEVEL		TEMPERATURE	HUMIDITY	WIND		WAVELENGTH (MILES)	HORN KISS FROM KISS (MILES)	BAROMETER AT SEA LEVEL		TEMPERATURE	HUMIDITY	WIND		WAVELENGTH (MILES)											
		Inches	Milli.			Direction	Force (Miles)			Inches	Milli.			Direction	Force (Miles)												
Wladivostok	12	29.95	760.6	41	...	SSE	2	f	6	29.88	758.0	42	...	SSE	2	o											
Nemuro	11	29.94	760.8	...	...	NNW	1	...	5	29.94	760.5	...	...	...	0	...						
Hokodate	"	29.86	758.5	...	...	SE	1	...	"	29.90	761.0	...	...	...	...	...						
Tokio	"	29.78	756.5	...	...	NNE	2	...	"	29.98	761.5	...	...	...	...	...						
Kochi	"	29.78	756.5	...	...	NE	1	...	"	30.02	762.5	...	...	W	1	...							
Nagasaki	"	29.94	760.5	...	...	NW	1	...	"	29.96	761.0	...	...	...	0	...						
Kagoshima	"	29.88	759.0	...	...	E	1	...	"	29.98	761.5	...	WNW	1	...	...									
Oshima	"	29.94	760.5	...	...	NNE	2	...	"	30.00	762.0	...	...	...	0	...						
Naha	"	29.98	761.5	...	...	NNW	1	...	"	29.94	760.5	...	...	...	1	...						
Ishigakijima	"	30.00	762.0	...	...	NNE	2	...	"	29.96	761.0	...	...	SE	1	...							
Bonin Island	"	29.82	757.5	...	...	SW	1	...	"	29.88	759.0	...	...	NW	1	...							
Chetoo	15	29.79	756.6	52	...	SW	4	o	6	29.74	753.4	70	66	S	2	...											
Shanghai	14	29.98	761.1	81	85	SSE	1	b	e	29.85	758.1	81	87	SE	4	...											
Gutai	"	30.01	762.3	70	70	SE	3	b	e	29.91	759.7	64	91	SSE	4	...											
Sharp Peak	"	29.92	761.7	73	72	E	5	b	e	30.05	763.9	67	84	N	1	...											
Amoy	"	29.89	759.3	81	56	E	4	b	e	29.84	757.9	73	81	SE	2	...											
Swatow	"	29.88	761.4	77	61	E	3	b	e	29.89	759.3	70	92	...	0	...											
Taihouku	11	29.93	760.3	85	...	SW	2	b	e	29.91	759.6	73	...	SW	1	...											
Taihou	"	29.93	760.3	85	...	SW	2	b	e	29.86	758.4	75	...	...	...	...							
Tainan	"	29.94	760.3	84	...	ENE	4	b	e	29.87	758.7	78	...	ENE	2	...											
Kohun	"	29.94	760.3	82	...	NNE	4	b	e	29.87	758.7	78	...	NE	2	...											
Pescadores	"	29.95	760.3	82	...	E	4	b	e	29.84	757.9	74	96	E	3	...											
Hong Kong	14	29.88	759.0	75	87	ESE	4	b	e	29.83	757.7	77	96	E	4	...											
Gap Rock	"	29.87	758.7	77	86	SE	4	b	e	29.80	756.9	77	96	SE	4	...											
Macao	"	29.84	757.8	77	86	...	...	...	...	29.84	758.0	79	95	SE	2	...							
Holbow	"	29.87	758.7	83	78	NE	4	b	e	29.74	755.4	81	96	SE	2	...											
Pratas Island	"	29.72	754.9	84	77	SE	4	b	e	29.76	756.0	77	...	SSW	6	...											
Phu Lien	15	29.75	755.7	86	...	SE	4	b	e	29.85	758.1	79	...	SW	2	...											
Tourane	"	29.81	757.2	73	...	E	3	b	e	29.84	757.8	81	86	SE	2	...											
Cape St. James	14	29.86	758.4	84	79	ENE	2	b	e	29.82	757.5	79	91	S	2	...											
Baico	"	29.79	756.8	90	69	NE	4	b	e	29.85	758.1	79	91	...	0	...											
Apurri	"	29.85	758.1	79	...	...	...	...	...	29.84	757.8	75	92	E	1	...						
Tuguegarao	"	29.85	758.1	79	...	...	...	...	...	29.85	758.1	79	92	...	0	...						
Vigan	"	29.85	758.1	79	...	...	...	...	...	29.84	757.8	75	94	...	0	...						
Manila	"	29.76	756.3	97	53	SE	4	b	e	29.85	758.1	79	92	...	0	...											
Lepanto	"	29.81	757.2	93	74	NE	4	b	e	29.84	757.8	75	94	...	0	...											
Calbayog	"	29.85	758.1	79	...	...	...	...	...	29.85	758.1	79	91	...	0	...						
Tacloban	"	29.79	756.6	90	63	NE	4	b	e	29.84	757.8	75	92	...	0	...											
Iloilo	"	29.84	757.8	83	...	...	...	...	...	29.84	757.8	75	92	...	0	...						
Cebu	"	29.84	757.8	83	...	...	...	...	...	29.85	758.2	77	...	ESE	3	...						
Surigao	"	29.84	757.8	83	...	...	...	...	...	29.84	757.8	75	92	...	0	...						
Saipan	"	29.84	757.8	83	...	...	...	...	...	29.84	757.8	75	92	...	0	...						
Huam	12.22	29.82	757.5	...	...	E	2	o	4.23	29.76	756.0	...	...	ENE	4	...							
Yap	11.00	29.79	756.6	...	...	ENE	2	o	...	29.80	759.3	75	...	...	0	...							
Pelew	"	29.87	758.7	80	...	...	...	...	...	29.87	758.7	80	...	SE	1	...						
Pomape	"	29.84	757.9	77	...	...	...	...	...	29.84	757.9	77	91	SW	1	...						
Labuan	14	29.80	756.9	84	83	SW	1	o	6	29.84	757.9	77	...	...	...	...							

May 20d. 11h. 10m.—The anticyclone is central over S. Japan; a depression is situated over Tonkin.
Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.12 inch. Total since January 1, 9.79 inches, against an average of 18.22 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON THE 21st.

DISTRICT.	FORECAST.
1.—Formosa Channel	E. to S. winds, moderate; cloudy.
2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamoo	
3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock	
4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan	

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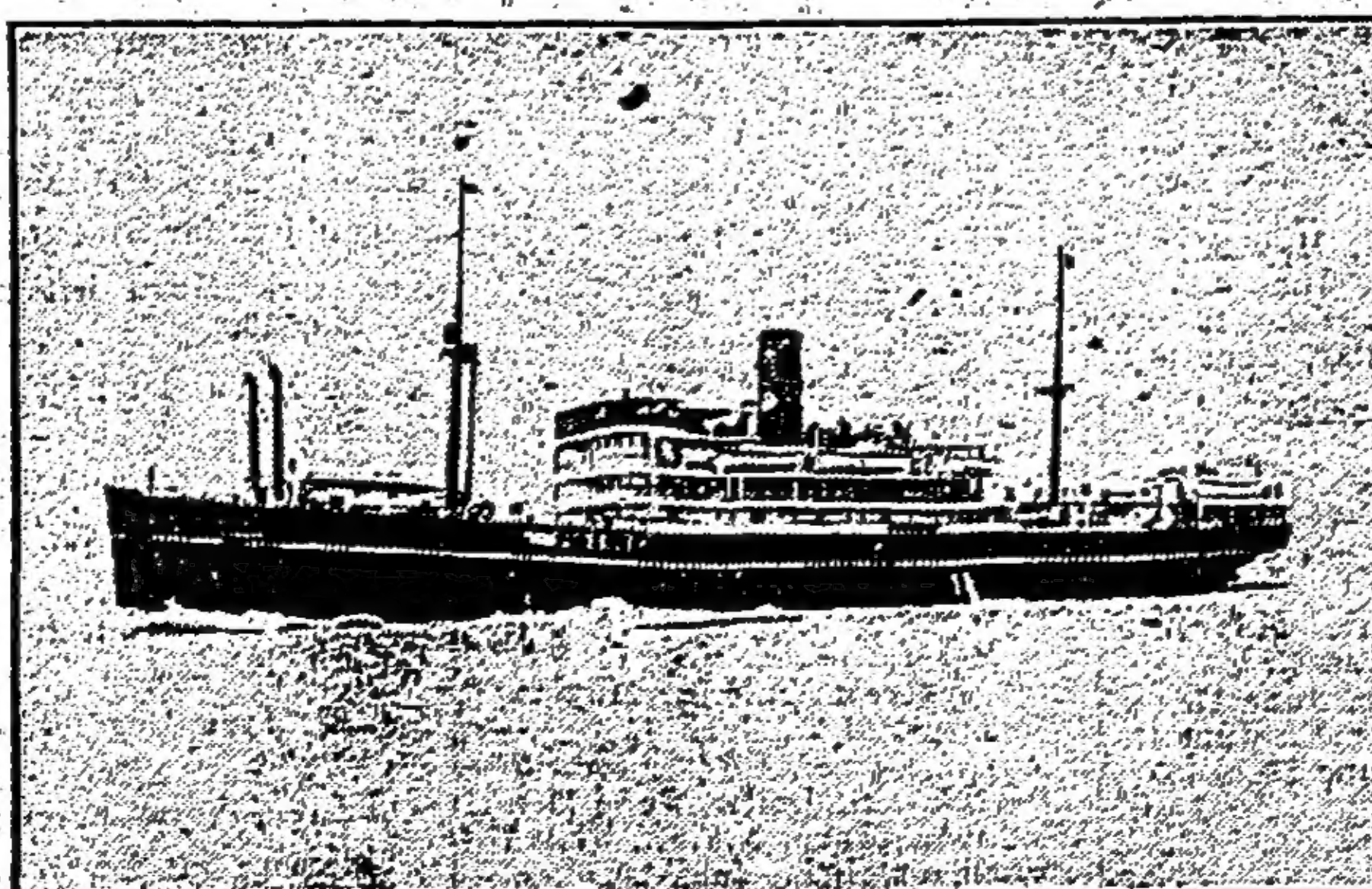
Other Sailings	SHANGHAI, ETC.	COPENHAGEN, ETC.
M.V. "Malaya"	20th May	12th June
M.S. "Siam"	20th May	30th June
M.S. "Panama"	8th June	17th July
M.S. "Danmark"	17th June	23rd July
M.S. "Java"	18th July	28th August
M.S. "Asia"	14th August	24th Sept.
M.S. "Chile"	1st Sept.	12th Oct.

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INDO-CHINA

STRAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

TO	STEAMER	DATE
TRINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"HOPSANG" "YATSHING" "HANGSANG" "WAISHING"	Wed. 22nd May, at 10 a.m. Sun. 26th May, at 10 a.m. Wed. 29th May, at 10 a.m. Sun. 2nd June, at 10 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOI, MOJI & KOBE	"YUENSANG" "KUMSANG"	Fri. 24th May, at 10 a.m. Tues. 18th June, at 9 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Satur. 25th May, at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG" "RAMSANG" "HINSANG"	Fri. 24th May, at Noon Fri. 31st May, at 3 p.m. Tues. 4th June, at 10 a.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSEING"	Tues. 21st May, at 10 a.m.
CANTON	"HANGSANG"	Thurs. 23rd May, at 4 p.m.

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[8]

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Steamship "GLENIFFER"	...	26th June
Steamship "GLENSHANE"	...	24th July
Motor Vessel "GLENOGLE"	...	7th August

TO SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Steamship "QUARRINGTON COURT"	...	29th May
Steamship "GLENSHANE"	...	14th June
Motor Vessel "GLENOGLE"	...	22nd June

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Pass. M.S. "FULDA"	...	departure 1st June
Express Freight S.S. "Main"	...	departure 18th June
Pass. S.S. "TRIER"	...	departure 29th June
Express Freight S.S. "Lahn"	...	departure 17th July
Pass. S.S. "DERFFLINGER"	...	departure 27th July
Express Freight S.S. "Donau"	...	departure 14th Aug.
Pass. S.S. "SAARBRUCKEN"	...	departure 24th Aug.

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Freight steamers sailing via Singapore and Ports to Marseilles
Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.

NEXT ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:—

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & N. CHINA (Passenger steamers)		JAPAN (Freight steamers)	
Pass.	S.S. "TRIER"	due here	5th June
Freight	S.S. "Lahn"	due here	14th June
Pass.	S.S. "DERFFLINGER"	due here	2nd July
Freight	S.S. "Donau"	due here	12th July
Pass.	S.S. "SAARBRÜCKEN"	due here	31st July

HONG KONG—NEW GUINEA

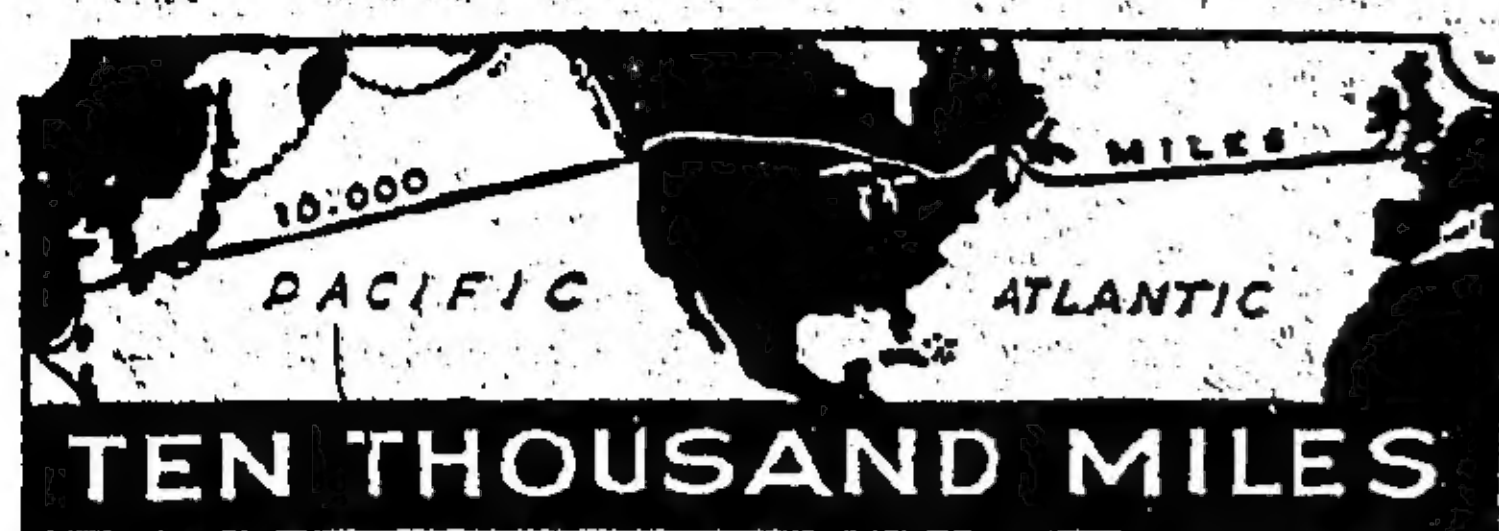
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THROUGH BOOKING TO EUROPE AT REDUCED RATES.
\$150, \$110, \$110, \$110, \$110; via SAN FRANCISCO, \$200, \$200-10 via JAPAN and SEATTLE.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

TAIYO MARU ... Wednesday, 29th June

TENYO MARU ... Wednesday, 12th June

SEATTLE, VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan Ports.

SHIZUOKA MARU ... Monday, 17th June

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.

KATORI MARU (Calla Liden) ... Saturday, 1st June

ATSUTA MARU ... Saturday, 15th June

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Port.

KAGA MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd May

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 20th June

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

† PENANG MARU ... Tuesday, 28th May

SADOMARU ... Tuesday, 11th June

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

GINYO MARU ... Thursday, 30th May

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Port.

WAKASA MARU ... Friday, 7th June

NEW YORK via PANAMA.

† ASUKA MARU ... Friday, 31st May

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Genoa & Marseilles.

† TOYOOKA MARU ... Tuesday, 21st May

CALOUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Bangkok.

† AKITA MARU ... Thursday, 30th May

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

† DURBAN MARU ... Thursday, 23rd May

† KAKONE MARU ... Monday, 27th May

AWA MARU ... Friday, 21st May

† Cargo only.

Reduced 1st Class Excursion Rates quoted between Manila and Australia.

For further information, apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone: C. No. 292 and 297. (Private exchanges to all Depts.)

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Three Months \$ 3.75

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Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

IMPORTS 9,500 TONS;
THROUGH CARGO
14,600 TONS.

During the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday the returns to the Harbour Office of cargo carried by vessels arriving in Hong Kong were as follows:—

British	Cargo for	Through
Singapore	H.K.	Port.
Mausang, 4,000	65	
Haiyang, Foochow 500		
Shantung, Shanghai 16	308	
Chinhua, Bangkok 743		
	8,259	373

American
President McKinley, Manila 384 1,592

Iowa, Portland 1,233 1,000

Italian
Fuime, Trieste 200 4,000

German
Bremerhaven, Rabaul 783

Dutch
Tjikini, Batavia 30 4,650

French
Tai Poo Sek, Fort Bayard 550

Japanese
Taiyo Maru, Los Angeles 637

Koyo Maru, Kure 577 800

Sungshan Maru, Shanghai 18

Fukura Maru, Dairen 1,290 2,365

Menado Maru, Haiphong 150

Chinese
Tak Hing, Macao 40

Sun Kong, K. C. Wan 200

Cheung On, Shantou 5

Shui Hing, Macao 20

Total 9,540 14,608

Arrivals and Departures.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were as follows:—

British 5 Dep.

American 2 0

Italian 1 0

German 1 0

Dutch 1 1

Norwegian 1 1

French 1 2

Japanese 5 3

Chinese 5 2

Danish 0 1

Portuguese 0 1

Total 22 15

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

ASIATIC DECK PASSENGERS.

The following vessels brought Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday:—

Mausang (Br.) Sandakan	22
Haiyang (Br.) Foochow, Amoy	469
Shantung (Br.) Shanghai,	
Canton	61
Chinhua (Br.) Bangkok	7
Fiume (Italian) Trieste	17
Bremerhaven (Ger.) Rabaul	10
Tjikini (Dutch) Batavia	233
Proctus (Norwegian) Swatow	10
Tai Poo Sek (French) Fort	
Bayard	219
Sungshan Maru (Japanese)	
Shanghai	36
Menado Maru (Japanese)	
Haiphong	75
Cheung On (Chinese) Shantou	120
Total	1,309

NAVAL PERSONNEL.

STRENGTH OF THE POWERS.

In a written reply to Commander Bellairs who asked whether any attempt was being made to limit naval personnel by international agreement, Mr. Bridgeman states that the Draft Convention provisionally prepared by the League of Nations Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference in April, 1927, contained a clause for the limitation of naval personnel. The following are the approximate figures relating to naval personnel and reserves:—

1914	1929
Active Personnel	Active Personnel
Reserves	Reserves
Great Britain 143,047 66,697	99,800 71,000
U.S.A. 67,258	114,500 33,500
Japan 50,641	85,000
France 69,585	62,000
Italy 40,023	48,000

The firemen who were gassed at a fire which broke out in one of the holds of the steamer City of Simla at Hull recovered later and returned to duty. Those who encountered the fumes from mustard seed at their work were compelled, however, to obtain leave later in the day, and some of them went home to bed.

The mustard seed made their eyes smart, and after their arduous eight hours' task on the night before they have been unable to sleep because of throbbing heads and sore throats.

Notions Fumes.

The fumes from the burning mustard were overpowering, and the firemen at their work were gassed and had life-lines fastened round their waists. All those who went into the No. 2 hold, in which the fire broke out, were affected, and eight of them received attention at the hands of the chief police surgeon, who was in attendance on the ship.

(Continued on next Column.)

GASSED IN HOLD OF BURNING SHIP.

FIREMEN AFFECTED BY MUSTARD SEED.

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(Continued on next Column.)

ARRIVALS.

May 19.

Chinhua, British str., 1,333 tons, Capt. D. Williams, from Bangkok, buoy No. 311.—B. & S.
Iowa, American str., 3,581 tons, Capt. C. J. Swenson, from Kobe, buoy No. A39.—States S.S. Co.
Proctus, Norwegian str., 1,025 tons, Capt. S. Larsen, from Swatow, buoy No. C35.—Lee Fat & Co.
Tai Poo Sek, French str., 1,319 tons, Capt. Maternat, from R.O. Wan, C.M.S.S.V. Wharf.—Shun Cheong & Co.

May 20.

Chinhua, British str., 1,333 tons, Capt. D. Williams, from Bangkok, buoy No. 311.—B. & S.
Iowa, American str., 3,581 tons, Capt. C. J. Swenson, from Kobe, buoy No. A39.—States S.S. Co.
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P. & O., British India Apear and Eastern & Australian Lines

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL PORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MORCA"	10,963	25th May, Noon	Bombay, Marseilles and London
"LAHORE"	5,253	1st June	Marsa L. don, A.werp, B'dm, B'bug
"DELTA"	8,097	8th June	Marsa L. don, A.werp, B'dm, B'bug
"JEFFERSON"	8,318	15th June	Marsa L. don, A.werp, B'dm, B'bug
"RAIPUTANA"	18,568	22nd June	Bombay, Marseilles and London
"PERIM"	7,648	29th June	Marsa L. don, A.werp, B'dm, B'bug
"KARHAGAR"	9,006	6th July	Marsa L. don, A.werp, B'dm, B'bug
"MIRZAPORE"	6,715	13th July	Straits, Colombo and Bombay
"ALFORD"	5,273	20th July	Straits, Colombo and Bombay
"KHIVA"	9,135	27th July	Bombay, Marseilles and London
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	3rd Aug.	Straits, Colombo and Bombay
"KRYBER"	9,114	10th Aug.	Marsa L. don, A.werp, B'dm, B'bug
"MALWA"	10,960	17th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles and London
"KASHMIR"	8,985	24th Aug.	Marsa L. don, A.werp, B'dm, B'bug
"MORCA"	10,963	31st Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles and London
"MANTUA"	10,946	7th Sept.	Straits, Colombo and Bombay
"MIRZAPORE"	6,715	14th Sept.	Straits, Colombo and Bombay
"ALFORD"	5,273	21st Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles and London
"KARMALA"	9,128	28th Sept.	Straits, Colombo and Bombay
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	5th Oct.	Marsa L. don, A.werp, B'dm, B'bug
"KALYAN"	9,144	12th Oct.	Bombay, Marseilles and London
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	19th Oct.	Straits, Colombo and Bombay
"KARHAGAR"	9,006	26th Oct.	Marsa L. don, A.werp, B'dm, B'bug
"RAWALPINDI"	16,619	2nd Nov.	Bombay, Marseilles and London
"MALWA"	10,960	9th Dec.	do.

* Cargo only.
Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Imperial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"TALAMBA"	5,018	25th May	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TALMA"	10,000	1st June	do.
"SANTHIA"	7,764	4th July	do.
"TAKADA"	6,949	12th July	do.

BL—Apear like steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"TANDA"	6,966	31st May	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	1st June	Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"ARAFURA"	8,000	2nd Aug.	do.
"TANDA"	6,966	30th Aug.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Oct.	do.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia. The E. & A. S. Co.'s Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Tientsin, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, and other ports en route as indicated.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Eastern Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"GURNA"	5,248	23rd May	Shanghai, Kobe & Osaka
"ROSSINGTON"	16,568	24th May	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
"RAIPUTANA"	18,568	31st May	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama

